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U. S. Considers Removal Of Marines From China; Costs to Affect Wages

The World's Day—November 7, 1941

Washington: U. S. May Cut Marines in China

President Roosevelt told a press conference that the Government was considering the withdrawal of United States marines from Peiping, Tientsin, and Shanghai, China, but declined to elaborate or say when a decision would be reached. Turning to domestic measures, the President said he would like to see the St. Lawrence waterway project authorized and funds appropriated now, as its power development possibilities were vital to defense. [Page 3.]

The White House announced the designation of Secretary of the Interior Ickes as "Solid Fuels Co-ordinator for National Defense."

The State Department made public memorandums of conversations in which the United States transmitted to Finland information that Soviet Russia was prepared to talk peace terms to end the Finnish-Russian war. [Page 8.]

The OPM postponed for one week the 30 per cent power consumption curtailment previously scheduled to go into effect Nov. 10 in Southeastern States.

A billion dollar credit to Russia was extended under the Lend-Lease Act by President Roosevelt. [Page 1.]

The United States and Cuba have signed a lend-lease agreement, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said, by which this country will receive such raw materials as sugar, tobacco and manganese under terms to be decided later. The amount of money involved was not disclosed.

President Roosevelt asked Congress for $58,160,725, mostly for the development of airport facilities by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The projects to be deceloped, the President's memorandum added, already have been authorized.

New England: Living Costs Considered in Wages

Rising cost of living factor is included in new wage arbitration agreements, the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration announced at State House. [Page 2.]

Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, on visit to First Army war games, found the 26th Division in fine condition. [Page 5.]

Verbal clashes marked opening of the third day of Massachusetts' first P. R. election in Cambridge. [Page 2.]

National: Railroads Willing to Raise Pay

Chicago—Carriers' conference committees representing all Class 1 railroads in the United States announced they had decided to accept the recommendations of President Roosevelt's fact-finding board for temporary wage increases for 1,250,000 railroad workers.

New York—A possible maximum penalty of 30 years in prison and $30,000 in fines confronts labor leaders George E. Browne and William Bioff, convicted of extorting $550,000 from movie executives by a Federal Court jury. [Page 3.]

Air and Sea: British Bomb Both Ends of Axis

British warplanes bombed Wilhelmshaven and Bremen in Northwestern Germany, Sicily, and the Naples area in Italy, and laid mines along the German-held Channel coast during the night. Berlin claimed 10 British bombers shot down.

Civilian casualties on the British-owned island of Malta in the Central Mediterranean were disclosed to number 350 killed and 348 injured, with homes occupied by 2,500 families severely damaged, during the month of October.

Eighty-six Axis ships trying to run supplies to Libya were sunk by the British, and 61 damaged, in the three months ending Oct. 31, the British claimed.

Anti-Axis: Assassin Suspects Arrested

French terrorist plotters, alleged to have been responsible for the assassination of a German officer at Nantes, France, Oct. 20, were arrested by German and French police.

Massacres in Serbia of 340,000 men, women, and children since the German occupation of Yugoslavia, was charged by officials of the Serbian Orthodox Church, but the figures were unconfirmed. Pro-Axis Serbian Premier Milan Neditch appealed to dissidents to put down their arms.

Orient: China Favors U. S. Burma Road Control

China, according to authoritative sources, is disposed to accept any suggestion for placing the Burma supply road under United States control. [Page 9.]

British subjects in the International Settlement at Kulangsu, an island near Amoy, have been advised to leave by Nov. 15, a Japanese newspaper said.

Military sources said 12,000 Japanese troops, presumably from Canton, disembarked Nov. 5 at Haiphong, French Indo-China, bringing the total in Tonkin Province to 40,000.

Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy to Washington, arrived in Manila from Hong Kong by regular trans-Pacific clipper and visited briefly with High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and President Quezon of the Philippines.

In Europe: Peace Rumors Denied by Finland

Finland denied reports spread abroad that the Helsingfors Government was planning to halt its war against Russia. An ambiguous statement reiterated previous Finnish contentions that the war would not be carried on beyond the recovery of Finnish territory and the defense necessities of Finland. [Page 8.]

Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels said the Axis is "fighting for bare existence," and that "worries and distress which we all must bear in the war would pale in the face of the inferno which would await us if we were to lose." [Page 1.]

Russian counterattacks in the Moscow sector were reported compelling withdrawal of the Nazis at certain points, the Germans ascribing the situation to bad weather condiions.

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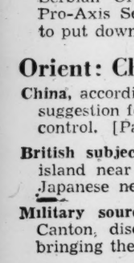
Weather Predictions

FAIR	COLDER	SNOW	WARMER
	▲ TONIGHT		
	TOMORROW ▼		
WARMER	RAIN	CLOUDY	FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2



The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: What is at stake in the Middle East?

Stage set in Middle East for next act in war.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events — which you and your friends should not miss.

All Indigent On Cash Relief, New U. S. Plan

Program would enfold 1,250,000 families and cost $400,000,000 to $600,000,000 a year.

Plans of Federal agencies for a cash relief program for the indigent, covering 1,250,000 families and costing between $400,000,000 and $600,000,000 a year, were outlined in Boston today by Geoffrey May, Deputy Assistant Director of the Federal Security Agency.

Cash assistance for everybody in need and unable to work is projected, Mr. May said. Financing would be handled on the Federal side by grants to the States to help pay the cost.

Federal aid would probably run from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 a year and vary with the States according to need, those least able to pay their public welfare expense receiving a larger proportion of the Federal money.

The total State contribution would roughly match the Federal. Administration of the welfare program would be left to the States under Federal supervision, as old-age assistance is handled.

The Federal Security Agency, which is headed by Paul V. McNutt, the Social Security Board, the National Resources Planning Board, and the Tolan Committee of the National House investigating migratory workers have made similar recommendations, Mr. May reported, as also has the Council of State Governments.

Legislation will be introduced, it is anticipated.

No Action by President Yet

President Roosevelt is considering the reports now before him, but has not yet made recommendations to Congress on the general subject of welfare services.

As to what might be paid to the individual indigent, Mr. May referred to present payments to the aged, who are now getting over $20 a month on a national average. Through State matching of Federal moeny, the maximum available payment to the aged is $40.

The Washington official thought that something similar to the payments already in use might be given the needy, but that probably it was not desirable to have a statutory maximum or minimum.

"We think that everybody in need should have it," Mr. May said, "and that the system should be established on a long-time basis. The defense situation claims the immediate attention, together with the drastic possibilities of need if the termination of the war and stoppage of defense production cause a severe business slump.

"The present setup is not comprehensive. In most instances it is limited to the aged, the blind, and dependent children. There is a gap between dependent children and adults of 65, to whom reasonably adequate Federal-State aid is given.

"Some States are spending a substantial amount for social services for the other needy, and some States nothing.

Bay State Broadening Seen

"Massachusetts, for instance, is spending $1,000,000 a month. It could broaden its program if it had Federal grants.

"Those whom this welfare program seeks to reach are the handicapped, but not blind, for whom work is not appropriate or available. They may be the physically handicapped or those for whom for other reasons the industrial system does not find a place.

"The plan would call for an extension of present welfare services. It would not do away with private charity, which would continue to serve in cases of exceptional need."

Pay raises adjusted to rises in the cost of living find adoption by Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration: Page 2.

Wow! 34-Cent Drop In Auto Excise Tax

Here is one tax that is being reduced next year, when many others are going up—Massachusetts' automobile excise tax!

It isn't going down very much, but with a $5 use tax being put on automobiles by the Federal Government in 1942, a motorist can be grateful for even 34 cents saved on his car!

Thirty-four cents is the exact amount of the reduction —34 cents on each $1,000 valuation. The excise rate has been advancing steadily since 1931, when it was a mere $29.25, and now Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, thinks it has advanced far enough. In fact, too far.

So the rate in 1942 will be $36.46 a thousand, as compared to this year's $36.80.

36-Hour Halt On Gasoline Over Holiday

Thanksgiving dinner at Grandma's up in the country, or spending the holiday with "Mom" and "Dad" and the rest of the family will be definitely possible for Bay State motorists, despite the unanimous decision of the 600 members of the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, who voted last night not only to continue the 7-to-7 curfew, but to close all day Thanksgiving, Nov. 20, which means from 7 p. m. Wednesday to 7 a. m. Friday.

"Most garages will be open throughout the holiday," said Frederick W. Moore, Secretary of the Association, this morning, who added that Thanksgiving Day was so essentially a "home day," and that there was no desire on the part of the Association to cause any inconvenience to motorists or to prevent any from spending the holiday with relatives.

But, he added, gasoline station employees also wish to spend a little time with their families on that day, and desire to continue operating as they are now—"as real businessmen."

However, since most garages are open 24 hours a day, including Sundays and holidays, and since they must maintain one or two workers to care for the needs of transients, the sale of gasoline in emergency cases would be wholly to their benefit.

"Of course," he added, "emergencies must be taken care of," and right now that is being done by the all-night garages which will continue to sell gasoline after the 7 p. m. closing of the filling stations.

In normal times, he pointed out, most gasoline stations were closed for at least half a day on Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and even some other holidays, so that the decision to close this coming Thanksgiving Day does not by any means establish a precedent.

However, the one-day observance of Thanksgiving, coming as it does in the middle of the week, will mean that those who do get away from home for any distance must, in most instances, leave for their destination after close of business on Wednesday, and be back to work on Friday morning. This means that much of their traveling must be done during the evening prior to the holiday and early in the morning the day after.

Mr. Moore added that, as far as he knew at the present time, gasoline stations in other New England States would remain open for at least a part of the holiday.

Commenting on the drastic curfew stand taken by the gasoline dealers, Howard Kirk, of the Boston office of the A. A. A. said that the feeling of motorists throughout New England was that stations should maintain at least a skeleton crew to take care of actual fuel needs during the holiday period.

U. S. to Speed $1,000,000,000 In Lend-Lease Aid to Russia; Senate Nears Neutrality Vote

With historic decision pending few Senators appear but spectators crowd galleries.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—In a Senate chamber ceilinged with temporary girders and steel beams like the underside of a railroad bridge, the historic debate on the repeal of vital sections of the 1937 Neutrality Act moved into its final phase today.

With London, Berlin, and Moscow looking to the Senate chamber to learn the sentiment of the United States, and with fighting men in far off lands affected by the ultimate vote, the seats on the Senate floor itself were only a third filled, and the long-drawn debate creaked undramatically towards a conclusion that had long been forecast.

Few new arguments were advanced, and the Senators stayed away in large numbers. But there was tense interest in the public galleries which gradually filled up during the day as the debate continued, and here a mother leaning anxiously far out over the side, or two uniformed marines listening to talk of holding Iceland and Greenland, or the row of closely observing standees, at the back aisle next the drab wall up under the iron girders showed the national interest in the argument that has been running along since Oct. 27.

Senate Meets Early

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace called the Senate to order at 11 a. m., an hour earlier than usual, to expedite the debate in the leaders' desire to get through by nightfall. But, after the customary opening prayer, the clerk was unable to get a quorum. At 11:05 a. m. only 22 Senators were on the floor and 10 minutes later this was raised by only three. Senators drifted in and out to answer to their names and then disappeared again, and only after a quarter of an hour was Vice-President Wallace able to announce that "a quorum was present," although only 26 Senators were then on the floor. Others had answered to their names and departed.

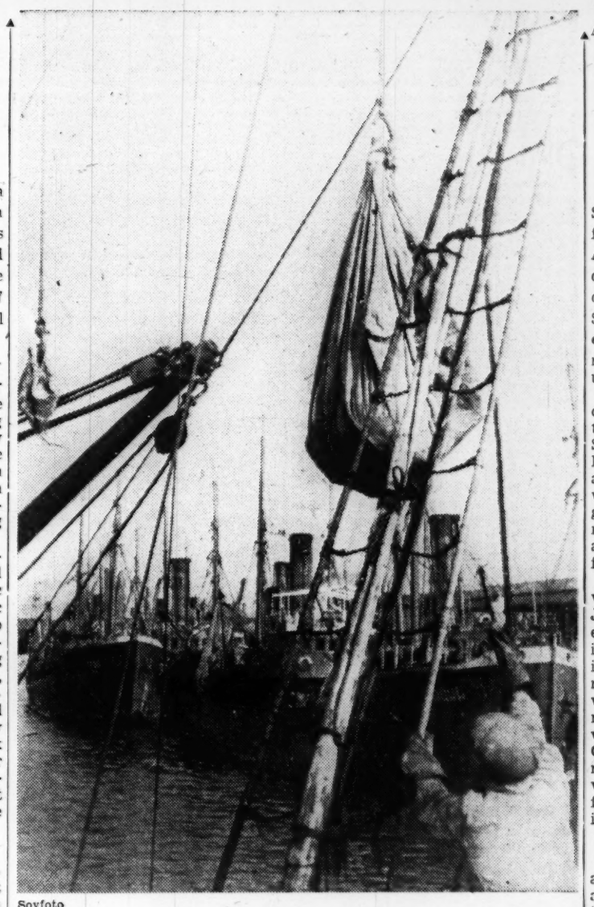
Rising at his desk Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican floor leader from Vermont, made a solemn plea for full American participation in the war against Germany. He recalled the amendment for full repeal of the Neutrality Act which he, with two other Republicans, Senators Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Chan Gurney of South Dakota, had thrown into the wavering balance when the cautious Administration was uncertain whether to ask for piecemeal repeal or for more forthright action.

The action of the three Republicans followed the Nationwide appeal of Wendell Willkie, Republican standard bearer in 1940, and decided the Administration to seek not only the arming of merchant ships but permission to send them into belligerent zones.

Leadership to World

America, declared Senator Austin, should take its full place in world affairs, giving independence, vigor and moral leadership to the world. The Vermont Senator, dressed in a dark double-breasted suit, made a vigorous figure as he strode into the green-carpeted center aisle and voiced the appeal of the Willkie wing of the Republican Party, which is attempting to bring the isolationist Republican group

Continued on Page 8, Column 4



Sovfoto

Murmansk: A Goal

The loads of American war supplies shown in the picture at the bottom of the page awaiting shipment in Boston may end their long sea voyage at this Russian port of Murmansk as America increases its material aid to the Soviets.

All financial barriers swept aside in move to provide fullest help to Axis foes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The Soviet Union had today become a full partner in the sharing of America's rapidly expanding production of war material with an order from President Roosevelt that $1,000,000,000 worth of military equipment and munitions be immediately produced for Russia under the Lend Lease Act.

As the latest phase of the increasingly close co-operation between the United States and the Soviet Union in the fight against Hitlerism, the arrangement swept aside all financial difficulties in the way of American aid to Russia and guaranteed that the latter would receive badly needed tanks, planes, and guns as quickly as American factories could turn them out.

The President's action, which was made known in a letter to Joseph Stalin, is also seen as eliminating any last doubt here or in Moscow that the United States is fully determined to put its immense industrial and financial wealth behind any and all Nations resisting Axis aggression. This viewed as a warning not only to Germany and Italy but also to militaristic elements in Japan which may still be questioning how far this country will go to oppose international banditry.

Close Co-operation

The American action was given added significance by the cordiality of the letters exchanged by the President and Premier Stalin in which the former proposed and the latter agreed that direct personal communication between the two be established whenever necessary.

President Roosevelt also dispatched a letter to Mikhail Kalinin, President of the All Union Central Executive Committee, congratulating the Russian people on their "enheartening" resistance and pledging all possible American aid. Today is the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution which brought the Bolsheviks to power.

Today's developments followed the announcement yesterday that Maxim Litvinoff, former Commissar for Foreign Affairs and a bitter opponent of Naziism and Fascism, had been appointed Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Litvinoff is believed to be the Russian best able to solidify still further Soviet-American co-operation against Hitlerism.

Although American relations with the Soviet Union occupied first place in official and unofficial attention here today, they were only part of the general American offensive against the Axis.

New Military Missions

It was reported that two American military missions, designed to speed aid to the British and Russian forces, were being established in the Middle East. The first is said to have its headquarters in Egypt, while the second is reported to be locating itself in Iran—now under Anglo-Russian domination.

The mission in Egypt is said to be under the Direction of Brig. Gen. Robert L. Maxwell, former Export-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Soviet "Fourth" grimly observed: Page 9.

Roosevelt's letters to Soviet and Stalin's reply issued: Page 9.

Nazis retreat near Moscow; Sevastopol under foe's guns: Page 9.

Churchill: Worst Over; Goebbels: Worst to Come

NEWCASTLE, England, Nov. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, on an inspection tour of the Tyneside, declared today, "We have passed through the darkest and most perilous side of this struggle and are once more masters of our own destiny."

In a brief speech, Mr. Churchill said in reference to the Eastern Front, "the Russians are struggling and battling vigorously, with results which are particularly significant."

He added that on the other side of the Atlantic "our kith and kin are struggling to see that we get all we need, and we find ourselves in a goodly company."

The British are moving and looking forward, "however long the road," he said.

'Maybe a Year'

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP)—Declaring Russia's supplies of manpower to be inexhaustible, Premier Joseph Stalin today gave Adolf Hitler "maybe a year" before Germany would "burst under the weight of her own crimes." [Details of his two addresses, yesterday and today, on the Bolshevist Revolution's 24th anniversary: Pages 9 and 10.]

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels writes in the weekly Das Reich that the "Axis Powers are really fighting for bare existence, and the worries and distress which we all must bear in the war would pale in the face of the inferno which would await us if we were to lose."

The article says that Adolf Hitler's work "often enough hung on a silken thread," and that "the chance which the German nation possesses is indeed its greatest, but also its last."

The article tells the German people "not to ask when victory will come, but rather to see to it that it comes."

Victory, Herr Goebbels wrote, would require a "gigantic national effort" from which no one could be excepted."

Picturing the future, he said, "if we win the war, then everything is won: raw materials, freedom of foodstuffs supply, lebensraum (living space), foundation for the social rebuilding of our state, and the possibility of fulfilling the national destiny for the Axis Powers. . . ."

He added that "if we lose it, then all that would be lost and even more: namely, our national life in its entirety."

"War," he declared, "is everything else except a way of passing time for soldiers. It is a hard, bitter, bloody necessity which the entire Nation faces."

Boston to Russia: America Steps Up Its Aid to Soviet

By a Staff Photographer

A Starting Point: Here Supplies Await Transshipment to Russia

Pictured here are some 150 freight cars in the railroad yards near the Army Base in Boston. Each car is loaded with crates labeled "U. S. S. R.," and await loading aboard vessels for shipment to the Russian ports, including Murmansk shown in the picture at the top of the page. This is tangible evidence of American help to the Soviets and it is scheduled to grow.

Automatic Rise in Wages With That of Living Costs Is Urged by State Board

General Cole Outlines Plan Based on 5 Per Cent Advances

Automatic increases in wages in accordance with substantial rises in the cost of living are being recommended by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board, announced today.

This is the first time in the past few years, if ever before, that the Board has thus taken the cost of living into account in its handling of wage disputes.

"When the cost of living advances 5 per cent over such and such a date, the employees get a raise of 5 per cent, according to our plan," General Cole said.

"Five per cent is accepted by economists and the Government as a substantial increase in the cost of living.

As the Base Date

"Usually we take the date to which the labor agreement is retroactive as the base date.

"Similarly if the cost of living later goes down, then wages go down proportionately. But wages cannot drop below what they were at the base date.

"For instance in a recent Lynn agreement which we handled, it was provided that the employees would get a five per cent increase in pay for the first five per cent rise in the cost of living, and another five per cent for the next five per cent jump in living costs.

"Eventually should prices begin to drop, if they fell below ten per cent, the employees would lose their second five per cent raise, and if prices continued to decline until they got down below five per cent over the base rate, then the first five per cent raise in wages would be eliminated.

"But wages could not be reduced below their figure at the time the contract became operative.

"This seems to be a fair way of working out the problem set before employees by the increase in their living expense.

"The plan gives them back the extra money they have to spend these days to stay on the same basis that they were before.

Bring Steadiness

"To have a clause of this kind in a labor agreement ought to keep the pulses of the employees a little steadier, if they know they will get their money and don't have to worry about how they will get it.

"Where the idea has been put into contracts, the unions concerned seemed to like it. We have not heard of any complaints from the employers involved.

"Our awards of this type are all based on the Massachusetts cost of living index.

"As a variation of this plan, we have also considered advising that when the cost of living goes up 5 per cent, the wage clause of an agreement can be reopened by the employees for new negotiation."

General Cole cited the following clause in a labor agreement worked out by the board as typical, the board's decision having being made in August:

"Whenever the cost of living as shown by the figures of the Massachusetts Division of the Necessaries of Life shall increase above 5 per cent from June 1, 1941 during the life of the contract, then automatically the above employees shall receive an increase in wages of 5 per cent to be effective the date such increase is shown and to last during the balance of the contract."

$28,000 Pay Roll Stolen

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 7 (AP)—Three robbers held up the Soule Mill today and escaped with a pay roll estimated by officials to have totaled $28,000.

Plan E Votes In Cambridge Puzzle Clerks

With control of the first Cambridge Plan E Council still hanging in the balance, tabulation in Harvard's Memorial Hall today stumbled over knotty technical problems and generated an atmosphere of high tension among candidates and corps of observers.

Sharp verbal exchanges between candidates and officials, a threatened injunction, and seemingly endless queries from puzzled clerks burst forth today as the Cambridge election commission attempted to solve the question: What is an invalid ballot?

At the end of a hot morning session the Commissioners decided to allow all candidates free access to every ballot ruled invalid, and this smoothed over many tempers.

The counting of ballots in Massachusetts' first proportional representation election entered its third day today.

May Take Three Weeks

Free predictions were heard about Memorial Hall that if the present confusion contiuues, the count may occupy as many as two or three weeks, instead of ten days as originally expected.

An attempt to determine officially the number of valid ballots cast and the correct number of first choices for each candidate began at 8:30 a. m., and by 12:15, when the clerks adjourned for lunch, only five of the 55 precincts had been checked.

George B. Hallett, nationally known authority on "P. R.," who was originally refused admission to the rectangle where counting is taking place, spent a busy morning acting as advisor in an unofficial capacity. The Cambridge Election Commission, two of whose members had originally spurned his offers of aid, now appeared ready to accept expert advice.

The most difficult problem for the Commissioners' decision seemed to be whether or not a ballot marked with two or more first choices, but otherwise correct, should be called valid.

Perhaps 800 ballots have been marked this way, and up to the present have been assigned to the second choice candidate, Commissioners say. Now, by ruling of C. Brendan Noonan, director of the count, all these are to be discarded. He further decided that ballots incorrect somewhere down the list—bearing two fourth choices, for example—will be called valid up to that point, and then thrown out.

This change of policy serves to explain why the percentage of invalid ballots had previously been considered so small, it is pointed out.

The difficulties and confusion arising out of questions as to the validity of ballots generated sparks of verbal fire at intervals throughout the morning. At one point, Mr. Noonan, confronted with the ballot on which two first choices had been marked, one in heavy lead and the other lightly, ruled that the voter had made a mistake, but that his heavy vote could be counted.

Race for Control

When the count was resumed today, the race for control of the Council was on, with Plan E candidates enjoying a slight head start.

It was generally agreed that of the first 17 candidates, whom George B. Hallett, "P. R." authority, said should be considered in the running, only two were certain of election. These were acting Mayor Francis J. Sennott, who has already acquired a quota of votes, and former Mayor John D. Lynch, who is only some 225 short of that goal.

At one point Edna Lawrence Spencer, a council candidate with 67 first-choice votes, threatened to bring an injunction against the committee if ruling on the validity of one of her ballots was not reversed. She later retracted the threat.

At another point a word-battle raged between former Election Commissioner Daniel P. Leahy, also a candidate, and City Solicitor Richard C. Evarts on a similar issue. Mr. Leahy charged it would be possible for clerks or candidates to invalidate a ballot purposely by marking an additional number one in one of the blank spaces.

The loudspeaker system installed in the big hall was in almost constant use in the early morning as Director Noonan was called upon for one decision after another.

By a Staff Photographer

Wellesley 'Fund' Drive Begins

This billboard on Billings Green of Wellesley College campus keeps the students posted on the progress of the annual Service Fund Drive to raise funds for several charities contributed to by the girls. Watching Katie Marz of Kenilworth, Ill., put finishing touch on sign are, left to right: Helen Stroud, Philadelphia; Barbara Hill, Bristol, Conn.; Jeanne Hammond, Yonkers, N. Y., and Mary T. Hays (extreme right) of Circleville, Ohio, Junior Chairman of the Service Fund.

Quota for this year has been set at $13,000—$1,000 higher than last year's drive which went well over the top. In the interest of friendly competition, and to acquaint the college with the charities to which the Service Fund gives, organizations receiving funds have this year been assigned to dormitory groups as indicated at the bottom of the billboard. As the various fund thermometers rise the figures representing each will be progressively filled in by art students until completed. One of the chief beneficiaries of the Service Fund is Yenching University in China, considered by Wellesley students as a sister college.

Fall Flower Show Called Best in Years

Not only is this year's Fall Flower Show at Horticultural Hall the largest ever staged in Boston but also the quality is much higher than any show for many years. This is evidenced by the large number of medals awarded at this show. In fact, it took the judges from 10:30 yesterday morning until 6 last night to complete their work, so close and so excellent are the exhibits.

Five gold medals of the Horticultural Society were awarded. One went to the Gardner Museum of Boston for its very excellent terraced Oriental chrysanthemum garden. Another medal was awarded to the unusual chrysanthemum border of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, in which two Ceylonese statues set off the floral display. As usual, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster received a gold medal for their chrysanthemum garden, which has a background of enormous cascade chrysanthemums and includes a delightful small summer house.

For the first time the Gardeners and Florists Club of Boston received a gold medal. This is awarded them for their very large display in the center of Exhibition Hall. Still another gold medal was awarded to Yoder Brothers of Barbeton, Ohio, for their display of chrysanthemums in variety. This display includes a large number of the varieties never shown before in New England.

Four silver medals were awarded—two for orchids and two for "mums." The orchid medals went to Mr. Edwin S. Webster for his display of orchids in variety and to Butterworths' of Framingham for their naturalistic display featuring Cypripediums. Silver medals were awarded for chrysanthemum displays to V. R. DePeria, who shipped his flowers from Michigan, and to Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee of Brookline for her chrysanthemum garden.

A bronze medal was awarded to Mrs. Edward Forbes of Cambridge for her very remarkable collection of spoon chrysanthemums. These plants were all grown from seed obtained by Mrs. Forbes two years ago from Japan and raised in her small greenhouse on top of her garage. They are arranged in a truly Oriental manner in front of a bamboo screen.

The show will remain open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day through Sunday.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Public forum at which the recreational work done by the American Red Cross during the National Defense Emergency will be outlined by Patrick Carr of the Red Cross speakers' bureau. At the English High School Auditorium, 7:45 p. m.

Organ recital by W. Judson Rand, Jr., of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music. In Jordan Hall, 8:15 p. m.

Military Ball benefiting the American Red Cross sponsored by the Belmont Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. At the Belmont High School, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Late French Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Forum for the promotion of a finer public spirit sponsored by the Twentieth-Century-Association. Frederick C. Fraser, Canadian Diplomat and Journalist, will have as his subject "Astride Two Worlds." At 3 Joy Street, 1 p. m.

French lecture sponsored by Le Salon français de Boston. Prof. Jean Seznec will have as his subject, "De Jules Romaine à Jean Giraudaux: le théâtre français d'aujourd'hui." At the Hotel Victoria, 3:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Battle for Council in Ward 5 Was Blow to G.O.P. Leadership

By De Witt John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A. Frank Foster caused a political earthquake that still echoes on staid Beacon Hill when he worsted McGeorge Bundy for the Ward 5 City Council post and thus smashed the hopes of the Republican leadership on the Hill—and plenty of people are still wondering how it happened.

Although a recount loomed today, Mr. Foster's margin of 183 votes, which he cornered as a surprising dark horse winner in a close contest, looked big enough to observers to ensure his tenure on the Council post.

Mr. Bundy, honor 1940 graduate of Yale and now a Harvard graduate student of government, had the backing of most of the powerful Republican leaders in this traditionally "silk stocking" district. The story of how Mr. Foster, a City social worker and alumnus of Harvard and Boston Universities, left his home precinct in the West End on election day last Tuesday to storm Beacon Hill, the Back Bay and the Fenway and capture the victory, is an interesting vignette on the politics of Boston.

Arithmetic of election returns shows roughly that the vote in the more prosperous sections of the Ward was split three ways and there wasn't quite enough given Mr. Bundy to enable him to overcome Mr. Foster's strong vote in the poorer sections.

Where He Counted Most

Mr. Foster's strongholds were the three South End precincts and the West End side of Beacon Hill. But he also got a good vote in the more well-to-do sections.

But Mr. Bundy's Beacon Hill-Back Bay vote was cut by presence of Worth Rowley, a third candidate, in the contest; and his vote in the Fenway District was cut by candidacy of Ralph P. Evans, Naval Aide to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Mr. Evans lives on Park Drive.

Despite this situation the Republican leadership of the Ward was easily strong enough to have ensured Mr. Bundy's emphatic election if he had not been, frankly, caught napping. The real secret of the election returns lies in the kind of campaigning done by the two candidates.

It was generally assumed that Mr. Bundy's endorsements by retiring Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, former State Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., Senator Lawrence Curtis, Speaker Christian A. Herter and other prominent persons would be sufficient to elect Mr. Bundy easily. The candidate's headquarters sent out a postcard to voters, and Mr. Bundy—who has been away at college and traveling most of the time in recent years—called on influential persons in the ward.

Some G. O. P. Division

There was nevertheless some division among Republican leaders, for both Mr. Evans and Mr. Rowley had advocates among them.

Mr. Bundy's position, however, seemed so secure that no all-out, thorough, vigorous campaign was conducted by his headquarters. On election day he did not have workers at all polling places, but only at those in the South End, West End and Fenway Districts.

Opponents of Mr. Bundy used his youth against him. They further profited from reported feeling over the fact that Mr. Shattuck sought to choose his successor. Politicians often look askance at such an endorsement as dangerous because it may lead to talk of "dictation."

In contrast to the Bundy campaign, Mr. Foster launched a vigorous drive right after Labor Day. Unbacked by Republican leaders, he depended upon several score enthusiastic young followers and a "brain trust" of several personal friends. He campaigned in each district in a way best adapted to that district.

In the South and West Ends, he spoke at rallies and called on voters in their homes. "They felt I understood their language and that I would represent them," the social-worker candidate explains.

In the Fenway his supporters made a house-to-house canvass.

To voters in the Back Bay and "on the Hill," he sent a skillfully-worded letter addressed to "fellow-Republicans" describing himself as one of the more quiet "but nevertheless earnest" candidates seeking the Council post. In dignified language he described his qualifications. Ignoring the question of endorsements, he simply stated that he had been active in Republican circles for several years and had done "yeoman work" in the interests of Mr. Parkman, Mr. Herter, Senator Curtis, and Councilor Shattuck.

This letter, together with one sent independent voters, were valuable, in attracting a substantial vote in the "silk stocking" sections. Just to make sure, Mr. Foster posted two or three workers at every polling place in the Ward.

There was a fifth candidate, John J. Connors, a Democrat, in the contest, but his small vote was fairly evenly scattered throughout the ward and had little effect upon the situation here described, unless it was to reduce Mr. Foster's vote a little.

Thus young Mr. Foster goes to the Council next January. His big job now will be to win his way into the affections of the older Republican leaders in the district, who will undoubtedly have plenty to say in the Council election two years hence. You can be sure they won't be caught off-guard again.

Curley Cries Fraud

Charges of special Tobin-marked ballots for city employees and fraudulent votes cast in the names of army men absent from the city reverberated from the James M. Curley campaign headquarters today, as the former Governor and defeated candidate for Mayor, demanded an immediate investigation by the District Attorney's office of alleged election irregularities.

Mr. Curley, releasing a signed affidavit by Leo J. Hayes, a resident of Ward 16, that he had been handed a Tobin-market ballot to cast, described this "and other instances as the most high-handed and outrageous cases of election fraud I have known since Republicans used to stuff the ballot box in Ward 21—and for which some of them went to jail."

Mr. Hayes, in his affidavit, testifies that he was given a Tobin-marked ballot which he took back to the clerk, who explained that it should have been marked "void." He said that a man whom he thought was the warden then came in and took the ballot from the clerk who handed him a new, unmarked ballot.

Mr. Curley announced that he is going to call upon District Attorney William J. Foley this afternoon to demand a prompt and thorough investigation. He told reporters that he also planned to make a special radio plea next Sunday night to mothers with sons in the service, asking them to co-operate in checking with their sons to find out if they cast any ballots in the election.

It is Mr. Curley's contention that many fraudulent votes were cast in the names of these men.

Snowfall Whips Across Midwest

The first general snowfall of the season whipped across the Midwest today before blustery northwest winds.

Milwaukee, Wis., reported two inches. Grand Rapids, Mich., had six inches. There was from one-half to four inches in North Dakota. Iowa's substantial fall of yesterday was increased but little.

Inability to Load 'Round Clock' Costs Boston 25 Defense Ships

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Connection between the recent Maritime Commission move in diverting from Boston 25 deep-laden American freighters, returning from Australia, the Far East, South America and South Africa, and the recent vote of the union longshoremen at Boston against working ships loading lend-lease supplies "around the clock," was the subject of wide speculation along Boston's waterfront today.

A short time ago port interests and shipping companies appealed to longshoremen to "liberalize" their regulations and working conditions, and work the anticipated large number of ships that were to be routed to Boston to load aid-to-Russia and aid-to-Britain supplies, 24 hours a day. The vote of the unions was against the change, "unless specifically requested by the Government."

Now, it is understood, the Maritime Commission is to omit "outports" on incoming ships' schedules, sending them direct to New York in order to make possible a quicker turn-around.

Union leaders at Boston declare this will mean the loss of about 30 days of employment to Boston longshoremen, and serious losses to other waterfront groups.

Union Now Asks Aid

The union leaders ask the aid of the Maritime Association, the Foreign Commerce Club, the Port Authority and other interested groups in protesting against the "plan."

While there is nothing tangible upon which to pin a connection between the longshoremen's refusal to work ships 24 hours a day and the plan to divert ships from Boston, the possibilities are so obvious to even casual observers, that the topic is causing wide speculation today. Shipping men refuse to be quoted on the subject, which is one of those long-considered "touchy" topics in the port.

Longshoremen, too, have nothing to say for publication. But a trip along the waterfront discloses from snatches of conversation that the feeling is high regarding the "independent" attitude of labor, which has so often been accused of driving business away from the port.

Longshoremen, members of three locals of the International Longshoremen's Association, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, hold that they have modified their regulations on many occasions when additional or new business was indicated for the port, but that the promises were never fulfilled.

Not Impressed by Promises

Therefore, "more promises" by port groups of a huge volume of traffic through Boston, "if the longshoremen will work the ships 24 hours a day," failed to impress the union men.

They argue that to break a precedent in regard to their working conditions will make it difficult to "recover" their previous privileges when normal conditions return.

They feel that only those men who are picked to work a certain ship should be allowed to touch that cargo, on the basis that if any lucrative overtime is coming it should go to those who did the "regular time" on that ship. Hence, men who work eight hours, return after a two-hour supper period, and work four hours or even longer, to get the overtime pay, rather than let it go to those who have not put in the regular time. Yet they are patriotic enough to offer to work ships "around the clock" if the Government asks it.

Steamship interests claim that the cost of running ships is so great as to make it unwise to allow a vessel to remain idle over night. Union men should handle the cargo and be paid overtime, they say, but should not prevent work going on 24 hours a day if necessary.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness and colder with westerly winds 20-25 miles per hour, tonight and Saturday; the lowest temperature tonight will be about 42 degrees.

Maine: Rain in east and north, mostly cloudy in southwest portion, little change in temperature tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy, with rain changing to light snow in north portion and occasional light showers or snow flurries in south portion, becoming colder; shifting winds becoming fresh westerly tonight and Saturday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy with occasional light showers and snow flurries becoming colder tonight and Saturday; fresh westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight and Saturday with occasional light showers or snow flurries in the Berkshires Saturday; fresh westerly winds.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Considerable cloudiness and colder tonight and Saturday; fresh westerly winds.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh to strong easterly winds shifting to west east of Bar Harbor and fresh westerly winds from Bar Harbor south tonight and fresh to occasionally strong westerly winds on Saturday; broken clouds to overcast with good visibility tonight and Saturday except preceded by light rain and fog east of Bar Harbor tonight.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh to strong southwest and west winds tonight becoming west and northwest, decreasing somewhat Saturday; fair weather.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	45	Minneapolis	31	30
Bermuda			New Orleans	54	50
Chicago	33	33	New York	61	57
Denver	31	31	Norfolk	49	49
Helena			Philadelphia	54	54
Kansas City	32	32	St. Louis	36	35
Los Angeles	65	64	San Francisco	57	56
Miami	68	68	Washington	52	52

A—7:30 a. m., E.S.T., November 7.
B—Minimum for previous twenty four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:04 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Saturday, 1:35 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:01 p. m.

Rainy and Cooler Week-End Likely

Extended forecast for New England for the period 7:30 p. m., Friday, Nov. 7, until 7:30 p. m., Wednesday, Nov. 12: The temperature during the period will average two to seven degrees below normal. Normals for the period are: Boston and New Haven, Conn., 44; Concord, N. H., and Portland, Maine, 40; Burlington, Vt., and Eastport, Maine, 39; Nantucket, 46. Lowering temperatures during the first part of the period will be followed by little trend thereafter until slight warming occurs at the end of the period. Precipitation will total heavy, more than two-thirds of an inch. It will occur as light showers and snow flurries in northern New England tonight and Saturday, continuing through Sunday and again as more general rain toward the end of the period.

Burlington News Raises Its Price

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 7 (AP)—The Burlington Daily News announced today a price increase from three to four cents a copy, effective next Monday, because of the rising cost of materials.

In announcing the increase, C. P. Hasbrook, publisher, said: "Metals, paper and chemicals are essential to our national defense. They are also used in making a modern newspaper and there are no substitutes. Already scarce, they are going to be scarcer, and their cost is rising in proportion to the demand."

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ONE DAY SPECIALS . . with prices this way for Saturday only . . so shop Saturday and save!

Saturday Only
GOWN SHOP DRESSES
reg. 29.95 to 39.95 $23
UP TO REGULAR PRICES MONDAY, but on Saturday you'll save on misses' and women's few of a kind daytime and dinner dresses by America's outstanding designers. Gown Shop, 4th floor, Boston, Brookline, Wellesley.

Saturday Is
SLATTERY DAY
ONE DAY SPECIALS
So Shop Saturday and Save!

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WOMEN'S DRESSES
reg. 22.95 to 25.00 $14.75
Dressy afternoon clothes, exactly right for don't dress evenings, too. Black or new winter colors. Sizes 36 to 42, and half sizes 16½ to 24½, 4th floor, Women's Budget Dress Shop, Boston, Brookline, Wellesley.

Saturday Only
SILK STOCKINGS
regularly 1.00 79c
Three or four-thread weights in pure silk with reinforced cotton toe and heel. Stock up for yourself and for Christmas gifts. Street floor, Boston, Brookline, Wellesley.

Saturday Only
WINTER COATS
reg. 69.95 to 98.50 $50
UP TO REGULAR PRICES MONDAY. Misses', Women's, Juniors' fur-trimmed winter coats, trimmed with blended mink, Persian Lamb, Silver Fox, Sable-dyed Squirrel, Nutria. Shop Saturday and save. 5th floor, Boston, Brookline, Wellesley.

Slattery's
BOSTON

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U. S. Stiffening Stand in Far East

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—In a brief and carefully prepared statement which he read from a typewritten memorandum and beyond which he would not give a single syllable of elaboration, President Roosevelt today disclosed that the United States Government is considering the withdrawal of American Marine detachments now stationed in China.

Because of the delicacy and significance of this announcement the President, despite an avalanche of questions from the correspondents attending this morning's press conference, refused the slightest official interpretation.

There is no question, however, that the very fact that the removal of American Marines from Peiping, Tientsin, and Shanghai is under consideration is a step which has the utmost meaning in two directions.

It reveals that the United States is clearing the decks for any eventuality in the Far East.

Ready for Any Threat

It warns Japan in the sternest possible manner at a time when just before the arrival in Washington of the new Tokyo Government's special Envoy, Saburo Kurusu, that the United States is getting ready to meet with force any extension of Japanese aggression in Asia.

Before reading his terse memorandum, Mr. Roosevelt warned the reporters that he would not add a word of comment or answer a single question, and while the questions were quickly forthcoming he answered virtually every query by reminding his press conference what he had said. He would not himself interpret the announcement and advised correspondents not to interpret it.

It is not interpretation but a statement of fact to note that the matter of withdrawing the Marines from the three shore stations in China has had the attention of Government officials for some months and the removal of these small pockets of Marines has always been considered an essential step in the event hostilities had to be faced.

Relatively Small Force

While neither the White House nor the Navy would disclose the number of Marines now in China, they constitute a relatively small force. In the event of war they would be too small to defend themselves successfully and not large enough to undertake a significant military maneuver. It is for this reason that their withdrawl is accepted as signifying that the United States is no longer ruling out possible hostilities in this area.

It cannot be doubted that Mr. Roosevelt's well-timed disclosure that this action is contemplated erases any possibility that the American Government is considering any gesture of appeasement toward Japan, it represents a step only thinly this side of a break in diplomatic relations and it advises Tokyo in advance of Mr. Kurusu's heralded arrival in Washington, that his visit must be fruitless unless Japan intends to recede from its war in China.

The President's statement means business; it implies action. At the same time it is a part of the war of nerves on the Axis. It is a diplomatic and psychological move of large meaning since if it was not intended to be a warning to Japan Mr. Roosevelt would most certainly not have remarked on it at all before the final decision had been taken.

Largest Unit in Shanghai

Unofficial but reliable figures show that the total present Marine strength in China is about 1,500 men. The largest number are in Shanghai. This includes a headquarters company, a service company, a motor transport company, and three other companies at each station.

Mr. Roosevelt would hazard no opinion as to when a final decision on the removal of the Marines would be made. He did answer one or two other questions briefly. He agreed that the manner of the withdrawal had never been discussed between the Government of either China or Japan and the United States. He also said that he did not know whether this action would have any bearing on America's extraterritoriality rights in China.

In other fields of news interest the much-discussed issue of whether the American Navy has sunk any German submarines brought a presidential scoff at the report that 42 Axis U-boats have already gone to the bottom as the result of the shoot-on-sight orders.

Jestingly Mr. Roosevelt described this as a grand story, such a good one, he said, that it would be included in the next edition of his memoirs edited by his friend, Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of New York.

Silent on Other Issues

Actually, apart from his Far Eastern announcement the President was amiably but almost completely uncommunicative. He would have nothing to say on whether the status quo of American shop contracts in industry should be frozen for the duration of the emergency. He declined to comment on the Treasury's all-out blitzkrieg tax proposal and he had nothing to say as to whether the Government expected to enforce the recommendations of the fact-finding board to avert a threatened strike of 1,150,000 railroad workers. He said that he had not yet decided to make an appeal to representatives of the railroad management and labor to meet with him at the White House.

[In Chicago today the Carriers Conference Committees representing the railroads announced their decision to accept the President's fact-finding board's recommendation's for temporary wage increases for the railroad workers.]

The President did have a few words to say about the omnibus rivers and harbors bill which to many correspondents has looked like one of the juiciest pieces of pork barrel legislation in which the Administration and Congress have collaborated for a long time. However Mr. Roosevelt specifically asked correspondents to point out the difference between authorizations and appropriations and ne rather left the impression that the Administration would be rather choosy before it lent its support to transforming the rivers and harbors authorizations into actual appropriations.

Bioff and Browne Guilty, Face Maximum of 30 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Convicted of union racketeering in a federal jury verdict which the court characterized as "letting a lot of free air into union halls throughout the country," William (Willie) Bioff and George E. Browne, labor overlords in the motion picture industry, were in jail today, awaiting sentence for extorting $550,000 from the industry on threat of Nationwide strikes.

The jury took little more than two hours to reach its verdict, finding the defendants guilty on all three counts of an indictment on which trial started a month ago. Their $50,000 bail revoked, each of the film labor chiefs faces a maximum penalty of 30 years' imprisonment and a $30,000 fine.

Counsel for defense announced that they would appeal the verdict.

Judge John C. Knox, sitting in the case, denied motion of defense counsel to set aside the verdict and call a new trial, and will fix sentence next Wednesday. He commended the jurors in the case, declaring that it was a "national scandal" if "these racketeers, these Chicago hoodlums," could reach the place "where they can cast their shadows over the lives of 125,000 American workers and their families."

Real Benefit to Labor

"Now I don't believe that there is a firmer believer in labor unions than myself," Judge Knox said. "But all labor will doubtless be glad to have the unions purged of such individuals as these. If union labor is to endure, it must rid itself of men who stand ready to sell out labor when it suits their purposes."

The trial brought leading executives in the motion picture industry to the stand to describe the "you pay us, or we'll destroy your business" method of the Bioff-Browne shakedowns. Among those to testify that the payoff figure ran up to $887,700 were Nicholas M. Schenck, President of Loew's, Inc.; Harry M. and Maj. Albert Warner, of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.; Joseph M. Moskowitz, Vice-President of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, and Austin C. Keough, Vice-President of Paramount Pictures, Inc.

Bioff, an immigrant's son and product of the Chicago gangster era, made his union leadership "rise" to honorary member and international representative of the International Alliance of Stage Employees without ever working as a stage hand or paying dues. His Czardom derived from association with Browne, one-time business agent of Chicago Local 520, who was put in as president of the international by Bioff and his Chicago associates in 1934.

Began in 1935

Starting on a local scale, by 1935, it was testified, Bioff was taking $30,000 from the industry for not letting the I. A. T. S. E. put extra unneeded operators in film theater projection booths at $400 a week; agreeing to take a 5 per cent cut on Chicago theater pay rolls in lieu of pressing the Union's demand for a 20 per cent raise, and accepting $165,000 to call off a threatened wage increase strike or New York projectionists.

With 1936, Bioff was telling Nicholas M. Schenck, that he wanted $2,000,000 from the industry in an argument supported by Browne who stayed in the background of most of the transactions but whom Bioff said he had made head of the union for this "big-time" shakedown. Mr. Schenck, recognizing that the only alternative was a nation-wide projectionists's strike which would darken the theaters, gave in to the demand after he had persuaded Bioff to reduce his figure to $50,000 a year from each of the four major film companies and $25,000 from the smaller companies.

Bioff receipts in the next two years, according to testimony, totaled $390,000 from Loew's, 20th Century, Warner Brothers, and Paramount, and a 7 per cent commission on all raw film bought by Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer, Loew's production subsidiary. Only Bioff's indictment last May terminated the rich payments.

Made Flimsy Defense

Testimony by Bioff, only major witness for his own and Browne's defense, was to the effect that collections of more than $1,000,000 from various motion picture executives had been made by him merely as a fund to be handled by Joseph M. Schenck, Chairman of Twentieth Century, for legislators who were "sand-bagging" the industry.

Martin Conboy, of defense counsel, told the jury it could "take Bioff's testimony and throw it out the window if you like," centering his argument primarily on the statute of limitations as barring court action in the case.

United States Attorney Mathias S. Corres, in cross examination, brought admissions of perjury from Bioff, whose testimony he characterized as a "last-minute concoction," and his summation to the jury concluded with the hope that its verdict would "serve notice on the racketeers and hoodlums and all similar gentry that they must get out and keep out of American industry and labor and that any attempt to get back be met with swift and certain justice."

Settlement Is Reached In St. Louis Defense Tieup

By the Associated Press

Settlement of a strike in St. Louis of 300 Congress of Industrial Organizations production workers at the Medart Company's machine tool plant, which the OPM had termed of "direct significance" to national defense, has been announced.

Employees won a three-year contract providing for a union shop, an immediate wage increase of five cents an hour, and similar increases on April 29 and Oct. 25 next year. The union estimated the average wage before the strike at 60 cents an hour.

Linden, N. J.—A C. I. O. strike stopped operations at a General Motors assembly plant here. A spokesman for the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers reported that 2,000 men on the night shift had walked out in protest against working conditions. The day shift workers, numbering about 2,200, also refused to work until the grievance was adjusted. The union's principal complaint involved allegations that older men had been discharged and replaced by new workers.

Washington: Meanwhile American Federation of Labor metal trades union representatives were summoned to confer in Washington Nov. 17 on the grievances of Pacific Coast shipyard welders, whose unfulfilled demands for a separate A. F. of L. charter caused a walkout which ended only yesterday.

The conference was called by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management.

While no official would say so, there were indications that the Government hoped the Nov. 17 conference would arrive at an agreement whereby a unionist carrying a card in one craft might overstep jurisdictional lines on defense jobs without obtaining cards in other unions.

Los Angeles: Striking welders charged yesterday they were being blocked from returning to work at the California shipyard—which has contracts for 55 maritime commission cargo vessels at $1,500,000 each—by squads of A. F. of L. boilermakers.

A strike of aircraft welders continued at three California plane factories—the Lockheed and Vega plants at Burbank, and the Consolidated plant at San Diego. Their organization, the United Aviation Welders, seeks union recognition. The three plants are continuing to operate.

Sidney Hillman denounced the aircraft welders' strike yesterday as "an outlaw, wildcat proposition and a definite interference with national defense." He predicted that any attempt to call sympathy strikes in other airplane factories would meet with failure.

In Los Angeles, business agent Jimme Goss of the Aircraft Welders Union responded to Mr. Hillman's assertion by blaming the National Labor Relations Board for the situation and saying sympathy strikes at other aircraft plants were planned for next Monday although "we have attempted to avert" these.

Navy Secretary Frank Knox intervened in a Southern California strike which tied up work on a naval training station and marine base at San Diego. He urged the 1,435 striking A. F. of L. building trades workmen to go back to their jobs and submit their grievances to a board of review. The men are striking for higher wages, but their exact demands were not made public.

K. G. Bitter, A. F. of L. Building Trades Council Secretary, told Secretary Knox, in a telegram today that the Navy was trying to deny labor its right of collective bargaining under the Walsh-Healey Act. Mr. Bitter asserted that contractors who agreed to sign new wage scales with the union were told not to do so by officials of the Navy Department.

The C.I.O.'s Union of Marine and Shipbuilders Workers of America called on Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, commandant at the Federally-operated Kearny, N. J., shipyard, to invoke a maintenance-of-membership clause.

The union demanded dismissal of seven union members who were delinquent in their dues.

Washington—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board meanwhile continued its conferences at Washington on the C.I.O. United Mine Workers' demand for a union shop in the captive coal mines operated by steel companies.

In Chicago, chiefs of the rail labor organizations conferred today on what action they would take in their wage dispute with the railroads, but deferred a decision on whether to set a date for a Nationwide strike of their 1,250,000 members.

Violin Virtuoso Is Their Hero

Otto Rothschild

Los Angeles Children Like Good Music

Here is a typical scene at a Young People's concert by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra during the winter season. Here they are crowding around Bronislaw Gimpel, concert-master of the orchestra, for his autograph on their programs.

Los Angeles Aim: Music Interest of Youths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Civic-minded sponsors of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra are beating out a crescendo in their efforts to stimulate young people's interest in good music.

Giving more attention to youth than ever before, innovations as the Orchestra opens its twenty-third winter season are nevertheless somewhat selfish, admit these sponsors, who represent all walks of life. The enlarged program for the youthful music lover is intended not only to enhance the general education of the boy or girl. It is directed also at developing a musical interest which one day may be reflected in full-fledged financial support for the Orchestra itself.

In co-operation with the Board of Education, the Women's Auxiliary of the Orchestra is establishing Philharmonic Clubs in as many of the upper schools as possible. These are already becoming steeped in Orchestra lore, studying music and musicians outside of class.

Later on in the season, they will form a city-wide Junior Orchestra Symphony Association, taking over for a single concert the duties of the Southern California Symphony Association.

To See Inside of Big Job

Similar to a Boys' Week program, the junior association will give nearly 100 boys and girls a chance to see the duties and responsibilities of managing a major concert of one of the world's leading orchestras with world-famed musicians and conductors.

During the year, members of the Orchestra itself are to visit the clubs to entertain and instruct with intimate stories behind the footlights.

A highlight of the year is the competition for prizes for the best musical scrap-books, which each club is now compiling.

A chief innovation is the dividing of the Young People's Concerts into two series. For the past 11 years, these Saturday-morning concerts were attended by 200,000 school children, from grammar through high school. Beginning in late November, the first four or five concerts will be devoted to music better appreciated by children in junior and senior high school. The last three are to be devoted to a fairy-tale theme for grade-school children.

Conductor to Double in Comment

Albert Coates, who has conducted major orchestras from London to the Hollywood Bowl, has been obtained to conduct the children's programs in the Philharmonic Auditorium, where he will also act as commentator. His story-telling is expected to be a major attraction.

In doing away with the season-ticket idea for the children's series, the Orchestra management hastens to point out the advantage of its decision: In the past, many a reserved seat of a hooky-playing holder of a season ticket went unoccupied, while outside, single-seat purchasers were turned away by a sold-out house. Now it will be first-come-first-served at each concert, with tickets as low as 10 cents each.

Already the attention shown youth in past years has borne fruit in the growing number of young people who, as they grow, regularly attend the grown-up's winter season and also the summer season of symphonies under the stars in Hollywood Bowl, according to Mrs. Leila Atherton Irish, Executive Secretary of the Association.

Even greater support, she believes, will come from those given their first taste of "live symphony" while in school. Their interest, she predicts, will be a major factor in ushing the winter season back to his height, more than a decade ago, of 28 pairs of concerts.

Hope for Broader Support

The late William A. Clark was then its major patron, subsidizing the Orchestra almost alone for many years. Present civic leaders are now attempting to gain broader support to match the good old days. The season opening Nov. 21 is to include 12 pairs of concerts, spread over 18 weeks, as compared to the nine pairs for last year. In addition to the regular season, the Orchestra's 50 concerts include four programs in San Diego, three in Santa Barbara, two in Claremont, one in Pasadena, and five over the radio, sponsored by the Standard Oil Company of California.

The importance of the co-operation between the Orchestra and the public schools is dramatized this season with the appearance of Alfred Wallenstein as a guest conductor for two pairs. Mr. Wallenstein, musical director for the Mutual Broadcasting System and a former first 'cellist under Toscanini, had played more than 20 years ago in a local school orchestra. In 1919 he played cello in the Philharmonic itself. One of the most generous patrons of the Orchestra today had been helpful in launching his career.

Since there is no permanent conductor for the Orchestra at present, home-town boosters for up-and-coming Mr. Wallenstein hope for the most as he appears on the local podium in "competition" with such eminent guest conductors this season as Bruno Walter, John Barbirolli, and George Szell.

Sideglances in Washington: No News From Our Neighbors

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Good Neighbor Hints:

Senora Ana Rose de Martinez-Guerrero, South America's charming crusader for democracy, laments in recent visits to a score of American cities she has not once found a story from Buenos Aires in the local newspapers. "At home," she says, "our papers print a whole page of North American news every day."

"One boy," she relates, "told me he was surprised when he heard I was from Argentina to find I was not a Negro!"

Friends Again:

Acceptances to the Soviet Embassy's reception today "to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the great October Socialist revolution" are running 50 per cent ahead of last year.

Low point in acceptance was reached two years ago when John L. Lewis and Leon Henderson were the only bigwigs present among a plethora of newspaper reporters.

Sound Effects:

John Cudahy, former Ambassador to Belgium, was in the midst of telling an America First rally how huge German tanks roared through the streets of Brussels, when a terrific crash rent the air. A hotel bellhop tinkering with the air-conditioning apparatus was to blame.

"I thought I was back in the Embassy in Brussels," ad libbed Mr. Cudahy.

For Keeps:

Office of Production Management Director General William S. Knudsen was describing to newsmen the necessity of conserving copper and other strategic materials.

He pointed to an exhibit of copper shells on the window ledge in the OPM conference room where they were sitting.

"In peacetime," he said, "we can shoot those shells, then recover the copper and use it over again. But when we shoot them at Hitler we don't want them back."

On With the Show:

The neutrality debate has produced some good shows on Capitol Hill. One day Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate foreign Relations Committee, mimicked Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) Isolationist Senator from Missouri, fondly kissing "his favorite newspaper — the Chicago Tribune"—farewell "as he lies down to slumber each night."

Then there was the toy soldier scene with Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, taking a miniature British-made army out of a box and soliloquizing:

"What are you doing over here? Why aren't you being made into bullets and cannon so as to go out and kill those horrible Nazi soldiers instead of coming over here and putting American workmen out of business because they cannot get the necessary lead?"

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

American Indian Handicraft Is Promoted by D.A.R. Group

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

If you see handsome Indian beadwork being worn by members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, you can safely give credit to the efforts of Miss Katherine R. Briggs, of Brookline, to acquaint the Daughters with the handicraft of Americans whose ancestors were here long before theirs emigrated from England.

Miss Briggs, who is now Massachusetts State Chairman of the American Indian Department of the D. A. R. and also Chairman of the Indian Department of the Woman's Division of the Church League of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, dates her interest in such work from her early childhood. Her mother, Mrs. Henry P. Briggs, and aunt, Miss Lucy R. Woods, were early members of the Dakota League, formed at the time of the Civil War to promote improvement in the condition of the Indians.

The work in which she is now engaged is one which helps the Indians to help themselves and also serves to perpetuate their tribal arts. Craft co-operatives are conducted by six tribes which find an outlet for their handicrafts through both the D. A. R. and the Church Service League committees. The tribes are the Seminoles of Florida, the Oneidas of Wisconsin, the Sioux of South and North Dakota, the Arapahoes of Wyoming, the Navajos of New Mexico and the Alaskan Indians of Ketchikan. The articles they make are of a wide variety and have designs and symbols characteristic of the individual tribes.

Fine Beadwork

The Oneidas, says Miss Briggs, do particularly fine beadwork and also conduct their own co-operative without outside assistance.

Last year the total sales through the committees of which Miss Briggs is the head amounted to $300. This season they have already reached $268. She arranges exhibitions of the articles at State and chapter meetings of the D. A. R. and talks on the work of the different tribes. The proceeds of the sales mean clothing and shelter for many of the Indians and often such conveniences as wells on their farms.

Miss Briggs took a collection of the work to the meeting of the Massachusetts State D. A. R. at the New Ocean House in Swampscott last spring and to the recent meeting at Stockbridge. She was also invited by Miss Mary Welch, State Regent of the Connecticut D. A. R., to display it at the Connecticut State meeting, in Hartford. In addition she has already visited a number of chapters and has ten chapter meetings scheduled before Christmas. She will go again to the annual Christmas sale at Wellesley College as she did last year.

The handicrafts handled by the Church Service League are sold with others at the World Wide Mission Handicrafts Center, 26 Temple Place, Boston.

For Scholarship

The Massachusetts Committee, of which Miss Briggs is chairman, is also raising money for a scholarship for an Indian girl at St. Mary's School for Indian Girls in Springfield, S. Dak. This school, maintained by the Episcopal Church, was the first accredited high school in that State and is now sponsored as an approved school by the Indian Committee of the National Society, D. A. R. Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, of Kansas, is National Chairman of this committee with Mrs. James B. Vaughan of Cadlewood, S. Dak., as Vice-Chairman in charge of work with the school. Miss Josephine G. Richardson, of Boston, is National Vice-Chairman in charge of Indian Arts and Crafts.

Since the war, one of the problems in Indian crafts has been to obtain beads, according to Miss Briggs, as those they have used in recent years have all come from Czechoslovakia. She made an appeal for beads last season to which responses are still coming in from D. A. R.'s over the State. Members of Old South Chapter have been asked to bring to the meeting of that chapter Monday, in the Vestry of Park Street Church, old bags and other articles made of small beads that can be sent to the Indians. Miss Richardson is regent of the chapter.

"Our Country So Beautiful" will be the subject of an illustrated talk at the meeting by Mrs. Edwin A. Shaw, chapter chairman of the Indian Committee, and Miss Hester M. Shaw, chapter chairman of the Committee on Conservation. Mrs. A. D. W. Prescott, State Chairman of the Committee on the Advancement of America Music, will also talk. Miss Lena Knox will play the Defense March, composed by Mrs. Charles Walker and dedicated to the National Society.

© Bachrach

Mrs. Morris Sharaff

Brookline woman, co-chairman of the Massachusetts State Federation of Music Clubs, who will make a Statewide tour of music clubs enlisting their co-operation in providing phonographs, radios, records, and sheet music for the men in military camps, as well as supplying talent for entertainment programs at the camps. Her first talk will be made Armistice Day at the meeting of the Music Lovers' Club of Boston at the Copley-Plaza.

King's Sons And Daughters Plan Meeting

The Massachusetts Branch of International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons will have its annual convention Thursday and Friday of next week. The sessions will convene in the Rollstone Congregational Church, Fitchburg, at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 p. m., with the Fellowship banquet on Thursday at 6 p. m.

Mrs. Herbert L. Trull of Lowell, State President, will preside. The honor guests, Mrs. Claude E. Leke of Baltimore, International Secretary, and Miss Ruth Clark, winner of the 1941 Chautauqua Scholarship, will be welcomed by Mayor Woollacott of Fitchburg at the opening session.

Thursday evening is Junior Night, the juniors arranging the program and those from Tewksbury presenting a pageant.

Circles which have observed their 50th anniversaries since the 1940 convention will receive recognition, as will members of 50 years' standing. Reports from county presidents will be read. At each session there will be a program of special music.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of the total of 284 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport — Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.

New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.

Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.

Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.

New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.

Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., Saturdays, 2 p. m., WFCI, 1420kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.

Rutland—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.

St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1420kc.

Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Weeks days, 7:30 a. m., HP8K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc (25.64m).

Saltonstall to Talk on Defense At Women's Republican Club

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be the guest of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Thursday morning, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, when he speaks on "The State and Its Part in National Defense." The program is being arranged by the club's Political Department, Mrs. Edward P. Furber, Director, who will preside.

Prof. William Starr Myers will give the second lecture in his course on "Public Questions: Home and Foreign," for members and friends of the Club tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis, chairman of Classes and Courses under which this course of eight lectures is being given, is in charge of arrangements.

"Vignettes of New Orleans and the Mississippi Gulf Coast" and "Romantic Mexico" are the two illustrated travel talks scheduled for the enjoyment of members of the club in the afternoon at 2:00. The program is sponsored by the Club's Activities Department. Mrs. J. Livingston Nash, the Director, will preside.

Maj. Margaret Moier of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense Corps, will address the Norfolk County Division of the Club Wednesday afternoon at a bridge party and tea to be held for the benefit of the Club. It will be at the Women's Republican Club on Beacon Street, Boston, with Mrs. W. G. Curtis of Wollaston, Chairman.

The committee of women assisting Mrs. Curtis includes:

Mrs. C. Earle Bestick, Mrs. Paul Jackson and Mrs. Victor Stevens, Braintree; Mrs. Ray Spencer, Mrs. Alton Avery, Mrs. George E. Briggs, Wollaston; Mrs. Russell Low, Quincy; Mrs. Thomas V. Nash, Mrs. Harold Spaulding, and Mrs. John Hutchins, Weymouth; Mrs. Ralph McLeod, Randolph; Mrs. Raymond Boles and Mrs. Charles Batcheider, Jr., Milton; Mrs. R. F. Ammidon and Mrs. John F. Collins, Dedham; Mrs. J. Roland Ackroyd, Needham; Mrs. J. Hasbrouck LeFevre and Mrs. Earnest H. Grant, Norwood; Mrs. Charles F. Eaton, Jr., Mrs. Howard P. Claussen, Mrs. R. H. Case, and Mrs. Lewis Hicks, Wellesley; Mrs. Richard N. Morton, Mrs. Allen F. Priddy, Mrs. Charles Pepper and Mrs. John Hunt, Brookline.

Steps Toward Better Films

The progress of efforts for better films was discussed yesterday at a meeting called by Mrs. Howard Shephard, of Shrewsbury, Chairman of the Worcester Better Films Council, and held at the Hotel Bancroft in Worcester. Other co-operating organizations were the Boston Chapter of the Motion Picture Research Council and the Motion Picture Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League. More than 100 attended from all parts of New England.

The morning was devoted to a discussion of what local motion picture councils could do to bring up the standard of pictures shown in their communities.

Mrs. Robert T. Bushnell, wife of the Massachusetts Attorney General and chairman of the Motion Picture Research Council, presided at a panel discussion in the afternoon of the consent decree under which the motion picture industry is now operating. Stephen P. Cabot of Boston, traced the history of the public's campaign for better films up to the Neely Bill which is still before Congress.

Arthur Howard, Secretary of the Allied States Association (composed of independent exhibitors), listed the advantages and disadvantages of the Censent Decree. Under advantages, he listed the provision for trade showing and small block selling which results in better quality pictures; the exhibitor's privilege of canceling objectionable pictures; that exhibitors are not forced to buy shorts and have a better selection in the run of pictures.

Under disadvantages, he listed failure to destroy the motion picture monopoly, because there is no theater divorcement provision and none abolishing compulsory block booking; because the "escape" clause is of little value and there is still much discrimination in favor of affiliated and against independent theaters.

Mrs. Gale Pheasant, of Winthrop, stressed the need for members of Better Films Councils to acquaint themselves with what boys and girls are seeing, and told of a recent survey in Winthrop High School of their reactions to pictures. She recommended the reviews published in The Christian Science Monitor as the most concise and dependable available and proposed that those interested subscribe for the Wednesday issue and use it as a guide.

Miss Katherine Lyford, of the Massachusetts Civic League, discussed the importance of motion pictures in promoting the Good Neighbor policy in South America, by presenting a true rather than a distorted picture of life in the United States.

End to Narragansett Bay Pollution Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Nov. 7—A Statewide campaign to eliminate pollution in Narragansett Bay, first suggested a week ago by a few members of the Bristol County Lions Club, gained weight and momentum like a rolling snowball this week as Gov. J. Howard McGrath and a variety of interested civic organizations added their support.

Dozens of anti-pollution campaigns have been started in earlier years, and all fizzled out without making any noticeable impression on the waters of the bay. This time, however, Rhode Islanders' hopes are raised by the energy of the campaigners and the fact that the Governor has put the administration squarely behind the project.

Governor McGrath praised the Bristol Lions for getting the project underway and declared the drive "should receive encouragement from all our citizens because all of us have a tremendous stake in Narragansett Bay. It constitutes Rhode Island's greatest asset."

At the same time, the Governor revealed that he was having plans prepared for post-war employment projects in this State, to check as far as possible the joblessness and depression which may be expected to occur, and that a large-scale anti-pollution project might be included in the tentative program.

Long-Term Program

Governor McGrath said he had asked Christopher Del Sesto, Director of Finance, and the State Planning Board to work out a long-term capital improvement program to be spread over a six-year period after the war. The program, he said, would be co-ordinated with the National Resources Board of the Federal Government.

As a suggestion, the Governor said it might be found desirable to make anti-pollution a State problem, "and not one that we should look to the individual communities to solve."

"After all," the Governor added, "it will do no good to have a few communities stop polluting the waters if other communities above and below continue to do so."

Governor McGrath offered two reasons to justify the long-range program of capital improvement. First, he said, if the State is to have a balanced program of development it must do its planning in advance, and second, the State wants to be prepared in the event of deflation and resulting unemployment when the present defense emergency is over. "If the State must create work for our citizens," he said, "the projects should be selected now to avoid boondoggling and to make sure the projects are worthy ones."

As the anti-pollution campaign got away to an auspicious start, its sponsors immediately laid plans for extending it to cover the entire State. The Federated Sportsmen's Clubs and the Rhode Island Wildlife Federation were among the first organizations to offer their support. Both have been agitating for such a campaign for years.

Permanent Body

Under consideration this week are plans to make the anti-pollution organization a permanent body with a speakers' bureau.

One of the original sponsors, State Representative Harold W. Tucker of Barrington, in an address before the Bristol Lions this week recalled that years ago the fishing in upper Narragansett Bay attracted sportsmen from other parts of New England. That is something that is unheard of now, he added.

The pollution problem has been a problem in this State for more than two decades. In 1920 the Legislature passed what was considered to be a rigid and comprehensive anti-pollution law. It authorized the State to order communities to take corrective action whenever the communities were found guilty of causing pollution of the waters.

Loopholes were discovered in the law, however, and several communities repeatedly ignored the State orders. Pawtucket, for instance, a city which has long been considered a principal offender, received an ultimatum from the State Board of Purification of Waters June 5, 1929. It was ordered to have a sewage treatment plant in operation by Oct. 1, 1931. Pawtucket did nothing about it.

Providence, Bristol, East Greenwich and Woonsocket heeded State requests and spent large sums for disposal plants, but the problem of pollution in the bay was not affected to any great extent because of the few laggard communities.

Each incoming Governor has had the problem tossed on to his desk and each has promised to do something about it, yet the problem remains unsolved.

Proposed U. S. Action

In 1935, Gov. Theodore Francis Green proposed that the Federal Government step in and compel inter-state action. That plan collapsed.

In 1937, Gov. Robert E. Quinn promised that "as soon as I get a breathing spell I'll go into this whole matter." His term expired before he found the breathing spell. He is now a judge on the Superior Court.

Last year Gov. William H. Vanderbilt promised to have a thorough study made "in the hope of finding a solution of the problem." Nothing was done about it. Mr. Vanderbilt now is serving as a naval officer in the Panama Canal Zone.

Bishop Lawrence

The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Protestant Episcopal Bishop-Emeritus of Massachusetts, who passed on in Milton yesterday, was one of America's most distinguished churchmen.

Member of a noted New England family, Bishop Lawrence was a cousin of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President-Emeritus of Harvard University, and son of Amos Lawrence, a prominent merchant.

In his youth he seemed destined for a business career. Born in Boston on May 30, 1850, his was the heritage of two generations of merchant princes, but he abandoned plans to enter business to serve the church.

He often was called the "banker bishop" because of his financial acumen and was known internationally for establishing a church pension fund with a reserve of $20,000,000.

As a spiritual leader during and after 32 years as Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, his influence was widespread.

A conservative, who disclaimed ostentation, he took a liberal viewpoint on religious matters—at times in open controversy with others of the cloth.

He was a champion of freedom of thought among the clergy as well as the laity. As recently as 1940, he urged that Americans "put a softer pedal upon our talk of Europe, war, and politics and strategic guesses and put a heavier emphasis upon the building of our own country in character and true leadership."

He said, "We are moving along the path which will make us suspected, unpopular, and even despised among all nations."

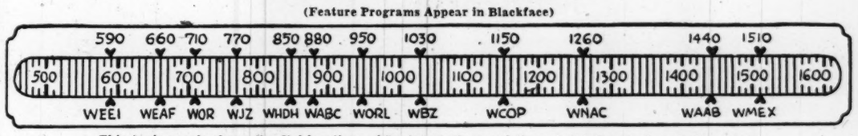
His boyhood friend was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. He knew the Longfellows and Oliver Wendell Holmes. While a student at Harvard, it was the preaching of Phillips Brooks that turned him from a prospective business career to the ministry. He attended Episcopal theological schools in Philadelphia and Cambridge, Mass., and was ordained a deacon in June, 1875. His first call was to Grace Church in Lawrence, Mass., as assistant rector.

He rose rapidly in the church and became Bishop in 1893. He was the author of several books of memoirs and biographies and held several honorary degrees. He served for years on the board of the Harvard Corporation.

After his retirement in 1925, he was appointed to take charge of American parishes of the church in Europe and still later was awarded the Cross of Honor of the Order of Sangreal for distinguished service to his church and humanity.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Studio speakers	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	Sports and Music
3:15	The Music Box	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**Eugene Ormandy, con-**	Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	**ductor**	Sports and Music
3:45	Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	Sports and Music
4:00	Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	**Eugene Ormandy, cond.**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	National Youth Ad-	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family";	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	ministration	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Rodeo Cowboys
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; orchestra
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World of Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News,	Dramatization
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs,	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	Political Talk	News
7:30	Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	The Brass Hats
7:45	Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00	**Kate Smith; Lou**	**"Ask the Children"**	**Lucille Manners;**	"Sizing Up the News"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15	**Holtz, J. Burke,**	**"Ask the Children"**	**Graham; orchestra**	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	**guests; Glee Club;**	Raymond Scott's Orch.	**"Information, Please!"**	Political Talk	Political Talk
8:45	**orchestra; E. Davis**	Raymond Scott's Orch.	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dreamland Four
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30	"First Nighter";	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. C. Laugh-	"Classical Album"
9:45	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch; News	House"; variety	ton; Shirley Ross; orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00	"Hollywood Pre-	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Wings of Destiny";	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15	miere"; drama	G. F. Harrison, cond.	dramatic sketch	Eddie Duchin's Orchestra	George Harris's Orch.
10:30	Sen. Clyde Herring.	Network Sports	Variety Show: Ralph	David Cheskin's Orch.;	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Network Sports	Dumke & Budd Hulick	soloists	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Senator Arthur Capper-	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30	Music: Howard	"Music You Want"	A. A. Berle & P. Spaak	BBC News; Benny Good-	"Day's End"
11:45	Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	man's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Saturdays' Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45	News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"; music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Carolina Calhoun	Morning Toast; music	Weather; local news	Morning Watch; talk	Post Exchange; Army
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45	Revue	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00	Press News	News; talk; music	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Hits and Encores	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music.	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"Young Americans	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; music.	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	in the Making"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00	**"March of Youth"**;	"Millwheel"; music	Reflections in Rhythm;	"Rainbow House"; youth	Studio Program
10:15	**play; music; games**	News; Music	"Parade of Stars"	show, with Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	**"March of Youth"**	Salon Serenade	"America the Free"	Baritone and organ	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Parade of Stars"	"America the Free"	Studio Speakers	Shopping News
11:00	News; 'Kay Thomp-	**Children's Book Week**	"Lincoln Highway";	Launching Glenn-Martin	Letter-Quest
11:15	son"; music; drama	"The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	Flying Boat	Popular Music
11:30	Voice of Broadway,	"Two Men and a Girl";	"Saturday Vaudeville"	"Pan Americana"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries,
11:45	Gardener's Clinic	Weather; Music	with Jim Ameche; orch.	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	**Theater of Today;**	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	**Gloria Swanson**	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; or-	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	News Service	chestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	The Music Box	Nat. Farm & Home Hour	"George and Dixie"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	On Parade	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Dept. of Agriculture	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45	Boston College-Wake	**Harvard - Army football**	**Yale - Cornell football**	**Navy-Notre Dame foot-**	Short Story Editor
2:00	Forest football	**game**	**game**	**ball game**	D'Artega's Orchestra
2:15	game	**Harvard - Army football**	**Yale - Cornell football**	**Navy-Notre Dame foot-**	Nancy Mace, songs
2:30	Boston College-Wake	**game**	**game**	**ball game**	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:45	Forest football	**Harvard - Army football**	**Yale - Cornell football**	**Navy-Notre Dame foot-**	Howard Barlow's Orch.
3:00	game	**game**	**game**	**ball game**	Sports Program
3:15	Boston College-Wake	**Harvard - Army football**	**Yale - Cornell football**	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Sports Program
3:30	Forest football	**game**	**game**	**ball game**	Sports Program
3:45	game	**Harvard - Army football**	**Yale - Cornell football**	**Navy-Notre Dame foot-**	Sports Program
4:00	B. C.-Wake Forest	**game**	**game**	**ball game**	Song Stylist
4:15	football game	**Harvard-Army game**	**Yale-Cornell game**	**Navy-Notre Dame game.**	Melody Mirror
4:30	Br'dway Bandwagon	Club Matinee	Sports Comments	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
4:45	Radio Bulletin	Club Matinee	"Pan Americana"	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
5:00	N. E. to the Colors,	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Music for Everyone	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	N. E. to the Colors,	Serenade	Music for Everyone	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Matinee in Meadow-	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Recital Period	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	brook; Football	Serenade	Business Drama	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Football Summary,	Lum 'n' Abner	Football Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"; talk
6:30	Elmer Davis, news,	Sports Digest; Defense,	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	**'People's Platform';**	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Stanford University-	Prairie Pals
7:15	**informal discussion**	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Southern California	Five Star News
7:30	Concert Orchestra,	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	football game	Bing Crosby, recordings,
7:45	H. Barlow, cond.	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Soldiers' Quiz, from	Round Table discussion,
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Meet the Band"	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Army Base, Boston	Round Table discussion,
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gar-	'Truth or Consequences';	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Music
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	goyle; dramatization	quiz program	News Service	Johnny Messner's Orch.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	**Chicago Theater; Op-**	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**eretta, 'Fortune Teller';**	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	**Marion Claire, soprano;**	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	**direction Frank Black**	Orchestra	**Igor Gorin, baritone**	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music,	Hemisphere Revue: va-	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	riety show: soloists; or.	"Know Your Taxes"	Dance Orchestra	Dance orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Microphone Tours"	Dance Orchestra	U. S. Marines
10:45	News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Tour of London"	Don Bovay, Troubador	"Alpineers"; orchestra
11:00	Weather; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Rep. Jessie Sumner	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Time; Howard	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Jones' Orch.; Blue	Art Jarrett's Orchestra,	**Robert M. La Follette, Jr.,**	California Melodies	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Barron's Orch.	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Riverboat Revels; orch.	Vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Nov. 9

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).

7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.

9:30 p. m.—Spanish lessons for North Americans.

WBOS (11.87mc)

4 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.

5 p. m.—News in Spanish; Hollywood Highlights; Rhythmic Melodies; Viennese Ensemble.

6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; "Speaking of Liberty."

7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Salon Serenade; Glenn Miller's Orchestra.

8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

9 p. m.—News in Spanish: "Strictly from Dixie"; "Melodic Fantasy."

10 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:15 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is ..." VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English: "The Week in Hungary." HAT4, 9.12, meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Danish Concert Hour. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Radio-Theater: "La Sombra." Comedy in Spanish by Dario Nicodemi. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—10:05 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2R04, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2R06, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2R08, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.1 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Marked Gain in Efficiency Is Found in the New England Men of the 26th Division

Dairy Farmers Get $13,414 In Court Actions

Dairy farmers in Massachusetts have recovered $13,414 from milk dealers as a result of court actions brought in their behalf by the Attorney General's office, it is announced.

This is part of a campaign of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell to enforce the milk control (price-fixing) law in co-operation with the State Milk Control Board.

The Attorney General's office has taken three suits in equity to the Superior Court, in two cases preventing milk dealers from selling milk at a grade lower than that specified by the United States Government for military training camps, and in the third forcing a dealer to make restitution to milk producers.

In 32 cases taken to District Courts, guilty verdicts were obtained in all. Of these, eight were appealed to the Superior Court and six convictions upheld. Fines imposed by courts totaled $1,945.

In addition to the $13,414 already obtained, legal proceedings involving more thousands of dollars are under way. In the most recent case brought to court, a Springfield dealer not only was fined $300, but also sentenced to three months requiring him to make restitution to farmers he had underpaid for their products.

Connecticut Labor Meeting Planned

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7—Emergency Labor problems confronted by Connecticut industry during the present time will be discussed at a round-table conference, which is to be another special feature of the annual meeting of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, to be held at the New Haven Lawn Club next Wednesday. J. W. Nickerson, General Superintendent, Cheney Brothers, Manchester, and chairman of the Association's "Committee on Emergency Employment Problems," was elected chairman and discussion leader of the meeting.

Some of the leading questions to be discussed will be the current situations and findings of the committee of 35 representatives of different Connecticut industries who have just completed their studies on (1) Employment Upgrading and Training; (2) Adaptation of Connecticut Labor to Connecticut Labor Needs; (3) Problem of Labor From Out of State; (4) Problem of Intra-State Migratory Labor, and (5) Employment Problems Concerning Race, Nationality, and Physically Handicapped.

By a Staff Photographer

Building in Lynnfield Feels Stimulus of New Highways

Rebuilding of Newburyport Turnpike and adding of units of new highway in Route 128, connecting Turnpike with Danvers and North Beverly, have practically doubled populations of such small close-lying communities as Lynnfield, Mass. The panorama shows complete village of new homes built in South Lynnfield since completion of new highways. Bridge (lower left) is located on newly opened section of Route 128 in Montrose, Wakefield suburb. Single home is typical of distinctive small-house type being constructed in districts near the Newburyport Turnpike.

Little Change In Boston's Food Prices

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Retail food prices were found to be little changed this week end as compared with a week ago, as shoppers invaded the market places of Metropolitan Boston for selection of menu supplies.

Butter that was selling last week at 38 cents in chain stores, however, was today marked 39 cents. Sugar which has been 5¼ cents a pound at refineries for many weeks, is 6 cents a pound in most stores. Nearby eggs, large and strictly fresh, are around 50 to 53 cents a dozen, with some stores asking a little more.

Beef prices are still high, but chain stores are still quoting only 31 cents for a selected group of steaks and roasts, as they have done for several weeks. Rib roast is 25 cents in chain stores with an occasional cut-price shop shaving the price to 23 cents. Chuck roast is 29 cents quite generally among the chain stores.

Although pork is in season, and some stores quote 25 cents for loins for roasting, quite a number of merchants ask 27 and even as high as 35 cents a pound, the latter figure being the exception. Cooked ham continues at 33 cents a pound for whole or halves. Smoked ham is seldom found under 29 cents. Sliced bacon is found in some chain stores at 31 cents but more frequently at 33 cents or even more.

Lamb Prices

Legs of lamb are quoted in chain stores at 28 cents a pound, though some stores offer them at slightly less. Forequarters at 17 cents are commonly found, and in some instances a merchant is located who quotes 15 cents.

For those who prefer the wild or "game" flavor, bear meat is offered in Faneuil Hall market. Bear chops are 50 cents a pound, and meat for stews about 25 cents. Rabbits can be had in Faneuil Hall markets around 35 cents a pound.

Poultry is accorded wide display just now, with the holiday season just ahead. Turkeys are "at their best" with prices for native around 42 cents. Chain stores offer turkeys at 33 cents. The Massachusetets turkey production is estimated at 280,000 by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, while more than 700,000 is the estimated figure for all New England. Chickens range from 27 to 45 cents a pound, foul 27 to 32, and capons up to 40 cents.

In seafood, the chilled variety of swordfish is appearing in the markets and some of the chains offer it today at 39 cents a pound. Salmon, too, is offered at 27 cents, and halibut 25 cents. Smoked fillet is higher, with many stores now asking 35 cents a pound. Another item that is higher is jumbo smelts, now 45 cents a pound. Even haddock is higher, the best being 16 cents a pound, but cod is still available at 12 cents.

Fewer Vegetables

Fruits and vegetables are in less variety as the winter season approaches. But there are ample supplies of seasonal items. Winter squash, for instance, is not only plentiful but inexpensive.

The Federal Office of Price Administration in Washington in a weekly food advice report today says of the Boston area: "The best buys in fresh fruits and vegetables in the Boston area are squash, eggplant, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots, grapefruit and apples. Winter squash of all varieties is especially cheap. Both Irish and sweet potatoes are plentiful and reasonably priced."

Only Plumbing and Heating Up In Cost of the Monitor House

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was more than a year ago that Charles R. Pipe, Wakefield, Mass., architect, designed a six room $5,000 to $6,000 French Gate Lodge home with every modern convenience exclusively for The Christian Science Monitor.

Today in the face of national defense priorities and labor scarcity, Architect Pipe gives some indication of home-building costs in the statement that "on the whole, I do not think the cost of that home has increased very much, if any, except for plumbing and heating fixtures."

What the situation will be next spring, not even Mr. Pipe could predict. But as of today, he said, the issue is not so much one of increasing costs for homes as it is of obtaining labor and materials.

The home designed by Mr. Pipe was 24 feet square with a living room 23 by 10 feet, having a huge side bay that stretched the room to 14 feet along its center. The house had, in addition, a good-sized front hall, a kitchen 14 feet long, dinette 13 by 8 feet, an outer entrance lobby with two closets, upper hallway, three bedrooms and bath, a service yard fence and garage.

The French Gate Lodge type of home is distinctive and almost unique in New England. It lends itself to great bays, circular windows, gables and a steeply pitched, pointed roof with high, center chimney. Interior trim is usually pine paneling, in this type of construction. All in all, the exterior effect is one of massiveness for a small, compact home.

Today, Mr. Pipe declared that plumbing costs are up from a year ago by 15 per cent, and heating costs are up 20 per cent. Good plumbing fixtures, he said, are very difficult to obtain.

"Brass pipe is out of the question, so copper pipe is now being used. Boards instead of running the usual ⅞-inch thick, are being cut to ¾-inch or even ⅝-inch. Plywood is now being used in great quantities for both interior boarding and rough under flooring. And it's very satisfactory, too."

He went on to say that hardwood flooring such as oak and maple is about the same price and "strange to say, teak flooring which has always been considered very expensive can now be bought for the same price as white oak."

"There has been no change in plastering and painting except that a plaster base such as rock-wall is being used instead of metal lath. This is cheaper and very good. Metal lath requires three coats of plaster while rock wall requires only two."

As for cement, Mr. Pipe declared that it was plentiful. Celotex insulation material he finds difficult to get. Lumber of all kinds is readily obtainable, and so far as he can see, lumber should never be scarce.

Choice North Shore Spot

A private reservation for deer features the Quincy A. Shaw estate known as The Commons at Prides Crossing, Mass., that has just figured in realty sales. The property includes 100 acres, an 18-room house, gardener's cottage, garage and several small buildings. That it is assessed for $70,000 shows that the day of huge estates is not entirely over.

Most of the acreage has been inclosed by a fence and used as a sanctuary for deer, an interesting hobby of the former owner.

West Otis Development

West Otis, Mass., is going to have a lake-shore development presumably for city people desiring to have summer homes not too far away for week-ends.

The 1,000 acres of wooded-upland country surrounding Hayes Pond and owned by Miss Susan B. Waring of Yonkers, N. Y., has been bought by Frederick L. Preston, realty operator of East Otis, in the famous Berkshire Hills.

Already on the property there are a log cabin, three Hodgson houses, a barn and many miles of splendid timber lands, ideal for summer homeowners.

Tips on Heating

The University of Illinois in a comprehensive report on heating checkups for the winter season states:

Furnace ducts covered with a layer of asbestos paper are not as efficient as those left bare. Shiny metal surfaces lose less heat, and at least eight layers of paper are needed to make any saving.

An inside chimney holds and transmits to surrounding walls one-third of the heat of smoke and flue gasses passing through it.

If the top of your furnace is less than a foot from the overhead floor joists, a sheet of metal should protect the joists. The furnace top should never under any circumstances be closer than six inches to any combustible material.

Smoke can be reduced or eliminated and heat production increased in coal burning furnaces using soft coal if, when firing, a portion of the old glowing coals are left uncovered.

The best place for a radiator is under a window. The worst place is up under the ceiling.

Storm doors and windows will unquestionably save 10 cents on every dollar spent for heating.

Insulation, plus storm doors and windows, will save one-half of any fuel bill in homes using coal for fuel.

If radiators are now covered with a metallic paint, bronze or aluminum, their efficiency will be increased 10 per cent by adding a coat of oil paint.

Place thermostats 30 inches from the floor for maximum comfort and efficiency of heating systems.

Youth Groups Begin to Feel Defense Drain

An alarming shortage in trained leaders for youth groups such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and the Young Men and Young Women's Christian Associations is receiving acute attention by those organizations.

Otto H. Gilmore, Associate Director of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, describing the situation as "acute" says that calls for trained volunteer leaders are pouring in to the Council with increasing urgency.

Both the Boy and Girl Scout organizations, as well as other youth groups, have been called upon by the President not only to step up their regular youth training programs, but to work out an emergency service setup as well.

How to carry out these orders when their leaders are being drafted into the army or other branches of defense service faster than they can be replaced is one of the most serious problems that these youth groups have faced in a long time, as Mr. Gilmore sees it.

Boy Souts have been asked by the President not only to intensify their normal activities in the development of the physical, mental and spiritual stamina of the youth of the Nation, but to assist in such emergency services as the distribution of defense posters, the collection of old aluminum, and to give special training in signalling, hiking, rope climbing and other similar activities.

"We are making a special appeal to volunteers who are already in this field to stay if they possibly can," Mr. Gilmore stated, "or to give as much part-time service as they can spare."

Meantime, special community services courses have been inaugurated at the Boston Center for Adult Education so that new leaders may be trained for this work.

Mr. Gilmore sees the situation as a serious community problem, and stresses that while civilian defense training is urgent and necessary, the normal, fundamental activities of youth training and leadership should not be neglected.

No N. E. Shortage of Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 7 — There is no electric power shortage in New Hampshire or New England according to Edgar H. Hunter, Chairman of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, who has been in Washington discussing possible power rationing with officials of the Federal Power Commission.

In spite of the fact that there is no shortage at the present time, Mr. Hunter says that a survey is to be made at once of consumption, other than domestic, and production. He says that any problem that may arise is not expected to involve domestic consumption.

This survey, according to Mr. Hunter, will disclose what need there may be to stagger consumption. A staggering of consumption has been suggested to get around the problem of taxing the supply during the day-time and using much less than is available at night.

The study will further disclose what, if any, surpluses may be expected in a State and what States may need additional production as defense industrial activities expand still further.

Mr. Hunter says that an interstate pool may be set up into which the States with a surplus of electricity would turn their surpluses and from which those with a shortage would draw. Mr. Hunter does not believe that the survey will show any real surplus for New England.

Out of all these studies Mr. Hunter says Federal authorities will develop a workable plan that may be called into operation if needed. As for New Hampshire's production of electricity by hydro-electric facilities being hit by the drought, Mr. Hunter says that New Hampshire is making more electricity by steam than customary but that there is still a surplus of steam generating facilities. The drought extends along the entire eastern seaboard.

Hub School Paper Editor Rewarded

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill of Massachusetts, President of the English High School Alumni Association presented a silver medal award of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association of Columbia University to John Walsh, '42, editor-in-chief of the English High School Record, recently.

Saltonstall Returns From Visit to Troops

Governor Finds 26th O.K.—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was due back in Boston today after visiting the 26th Division on maneuvers in North Carolina. Touring the maneuver area yesterday the Governor reported that he found the New England Division "healthier, harder, more efficient and far more ready for field work" than a year ago.

"They know more what they are doing and how to do it," the Governor declared. "I know the officers and men have a lot to learn yet, but General Truesdell (Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Sixth Army Corps Commander) says they are putting everything they have into learning and he is satisfied with them. That pleases me."

First Army Maneuvers End—The final first Army war game, preliminary to the General headquarters maneuvers commencing Nov. 15, ended suddenly yesterday when the director of the games ruled that Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum had successfully carried out the missions against the 4th Army Corps and the First Armored Division. This gave the Yankee Division an extra day to get back to their base camp before starting their last recreational week-end prior to the largest maneuvers of all.

Next week-end the division will be moving into position for the GHQ games and time off given the troops will be limited, allowing the men to go only to towns within their corps area. The new and vaster games will extend through Nov. 30.

Southern Hospitality—The Monitor's special correspondent on the First Army maneuver in North Carolina reports that genuine southern hospitality has known no bounds. Not only individuals, but whole towns have given, and have been given over to the Yankee soldiers on week ends. The men have appreciated the friendly gesture and as a result have been on their best behavior.

One prominent southerner told officers of the Yankee Division that the presence of the boys from the North, together with their fine conduct, has done more to cause the South to forget there ever was a war between the States than anything that has happened since the war was over.

What Would You Do?—Sound retreat for Private Max Braun of Fort Devens. He told his buddies he didn't want to go to a dance for soldiers and college girls at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, because his girl might not approve. But they told him about the lights and music and the ladies and he went. At the door he met his fiancee, a Wellesley student who had volunteered as a dance partner.

Defense News in Brief

Brookline Plans Aircraft Warning

Civilian observers of the Brookline post of the Aircraft Warning Service will be given permanent status for the duration of the present emergency, officials announced today.

In addition, the Brookline observation station atop Corey Hill will be equipped with a two-way loud speaker system reaching to all parts of the area, and more powerful glasses in preparation for future tests.

Brookline Aircraft Warning Service officials revealed that a recording made of the routine at the station during the recent test is being used as a feature of civilian defense programs currently being broadcast and motion pictures of airplane maneuvers above the station taken at the same time are being prepared for public showing at public safety meetings.

Traffic Club Ladies' Night

The Traffic Club of New England announces its eleventh annual Ladies' Night, to be held in the grand ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Thursday evening, Nov. 13. The program which is being arranged under the chairmanship of R. J. Sullivan, will commence with dinner at 7 o'clock. Ken Reeves, who will supply the music, is also arranging a floor show and entertainment.

The Traffic Club, formed in 1910, now has about 1,000 members drawn from men in the transportation business and those engaged in industrial traffic.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series 137

(Thirty-fifth in a series of 36 pages)

Stage Set in Middle East for Next Act in War

Our current events group today takes up for discussion the activities in the Mdidle East. This stretch of territory is generally regarded as the key to the security of the British Empire. It has come sharply into the picture because of the intensification of the war in Russia and the preparations for hostilities in North Africa. The leader of the group—a student of international affairs—answers the questions.

Question: Why do you think Hitler chose Southern Russia as the place in which to make his principal drive east?

Answer: There are several reasons. Perhaps that proved to be the weakest point. Also, that area contains raw materials which Hitler wanted and factories of which he wished to deprive the Russians. In addition, it is one of the routes toward the Middle East.

Question: What is the Middle East?

Answer: As popularly undertood, it may be said to include Southeast Europe, Northeast Africa, and Southwest Asia.

Question: Does it contain independent states?

Answer: Yes. Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Irak, Iran, Afghanistan, and Southern Russia —even Western India.

Question: It sounds huge; is it?

Answer: As large as the United States.

Question: Is it a fertile, pleasant area?

Answer: According to tradition, the Garden of Eden was situated there. The Middle East contains two valleys that were once among the most fertile on earth, the Nile and the Tigris, with its sister, Euphrates. These were the chief springs of early civilization. From the Middle East came the first culture and natural science. There originated the world's greatest religions. However, most of the Middle East now is only mountains and deserts.

Question: Then why is Hitler sending German boys 'way down there to take it?

Answer: One reason is that the Middle East is very rich in petroleum.

Question: But how could Hitler get the oil to Germany?

Answer: He is not planning merely to transport oil from there to Germany, but to bring Germany to the Middle East. Hitler has designed that campaign as the beginning of his conquest of Asia.

Question: Weren't there far more vital places for Hitler to take at this moment than those mountains and deserts?

Answer: Those mountains and deserts constitute a very vital area. The Middle East is one of the most famous crossroads in all the world.

Question: But are there roads through those deserts and mountains on which armies could march?

Answer: Most desert roads aren't good and most mountain roads are worse. But in spite of that, more great armies have moved through this area in all directions, than almost anywhere else in the world. There marched Egyptian, Babylonian, and Assyrian armies. From the Black Sea to Egypt came the Hittite armies. Alexander fought his way through these mountains and deserts 5,000 miles into the heart of India. Roman armies operated through most of the Middle East. Out of the Middle East swept the Arabs east, west, and north; across the Middle East moved the Turks into Europe.

Where armies have been moving since Menes built his great pyramid, they can still move.

Question: By what route will Hitler try to invade the Middle East?

Answer: Probably by several. If he tried from the north he would have to cross very high and difficult mountains. So, he may try to bring an army across the Black Sea and attack from Turkey, south of the Caucasus. He may also try to send an army by land through Turkey as Alexander and the Crusaders did. Or he may swing from Greece and Crete through the Mediterranean.

Question: What will Turkey do?

Answer: That will probably depend on how strong Russia, England and America show themselves.

Question: Have the Nazis anything to offer Turkey?

Answer: O, yes. They could promise to restore to her Syria, Palestine and Irak.

Question: Would such bait attract Turkey?

Answer: Similar bait attracted Bulgaria, Hungary, and even wretched, enslaved Rumania.

Question: Could Germany get the desired oil without taking the Middle East?

Answer: It couldn't get much without seizing territory south of the Caucasus, that is, Iran or Irak, or the tip of Russia.

Question: Can the British make a stand there?

Answer: The British have a fairly favorable situation there. They may be considered to have a stronger force in North Africa than the Nazis. They have been political masters of Palestine ever since the last war, have recently taken Syria and Irak and have imposed themselves upon Iran. They have a good port at the head of the Persian Gulf, through which to bring supplies. India, with a large reserve of materials and men is rather accessible. It is certain the British will make a strong stand there, for it is a vital position.

Question: Can the United States get lease-land supplies to that field?

Answer: Yes, but the route is very long. From San Francisco westward to the head of the Persian Gulf is about 12,000 miles; from New York around Africa to that same port is also about 12,000 miles.

Fold on this line

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War Theater Toward Which Hitler Is Directing Forces

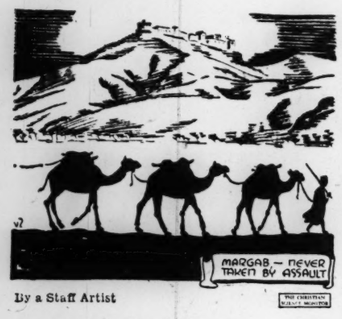
By a Staff Artist

Map shows the Middle East which, if Nazis were to gain control, it is said, would give them the key roads into Africa, Arabia, India, and Siberia.

Cut on this line

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series 139

Caucasus, the Gateway Between Europe and Asia



By a Staff Artist

The Middle East meets Russia at the Caucasus Mountains, which is one of the wildest and most confused areas in the world; it is a geographical labyrinth, a political gnarl. Two continents meet there, Europe and Asia, and for millenniums the Caucasus has been as a gateway between them. Three states meet there: Russia, Turkey and Persia. No fewer than 40 different tribes and peoples have left settlers there, among whom are Armenians, Georgians, Russians and Tartars. The Russian area south of the Caucasus, known as Transcaucasia, has about 8,000,000 inhabitants and is as large as the State of Nebraska.

This province lies between two large seas, the Black and Caspian, which are 400 miles apart. The mountain ridge extending in an oblique line from sea to sea is 900 miles long, from 5,000 to 17,000 feet high, and from 30 to 140 miles wide. It has very few passes and practically all are high, narrow and devious.

The chief military road, which crosses the range near the center, is 6,000 feet high, and flanked on each side by sheer mountain walls 6,000 feet higher; it is so narrow that in places carts can barely pass on it and it is very sinuous. The range extends clear to the Black Sea coast, and abruptly ends in high precipices overhanging the water, so a land passage there is difficult. On the east, however, along the Caspian, runs a trail that has often been used by invaders.

On that road lies a very old fortress at the post and port of Derbent, which is considered the lock of the intercontinental gate. At that point defenders usually take their stand. It is the Thermopylae of the Caucasus. A large part of the Caucasus crest is constantly covered with snow.

The country itself, though unsettled and insecure, is rich in natural resources. It provides Russia, the world's second oil-producing country, with 75 per cent of its oil, has large manganese deposits, and contains much copper. Corn, cotton and rice thrive there.

A fairly large German colony is found in Transcaucasia.

Iran Rich in Oil

Below Transcaucasia, with its magnificent, snow-covered peaks, its furious rivers, its luxuriant, almost jungle-like vegetation, and its inextricable jumble of nationalities, lies Iran, known centuries long as Persia.

Once the Persians were the world's foremost people. Their jurisprudence was famed among all the nations as being based upon laws that could not be altered. It was a Persian ruler, Cyrus, whose qualities are so highly extolled in the book of Isaiah as a liberator and enlightener.

Iran has long feared the encroachments of two powerful neighbors, the Russians and the British, by both of which it was overshadowed and even dominated. However, it managed to play them off, one against the other, in such a way as to preserve its formal independence. During recent years the dictator-Shah brought in Nazi Germans to neutralize them both. And he was quite successful in this venture, until August of this year, when British and Russian troops took possession of Iran and the Nazis were expelled.

Iran is an extensive land, three times as large as pre-war France and more than twice the size of Texas. It contains 15,000,000 inhabitants, extensive deserts, wide, uninviting steppes, and very rich oil deposits. Only three other countries in the world exceed Iran's oil production, most of which is controlled by British companies. England gets nearly 20 per cent of its oil from there.

Great Britain's interest in Iran, however, is not due merely to oil, but also to roads. Iran is as a toll gate controlling turnpikes for conquerors.

A good, new railroad 870 miles long crosses Iran from the head of the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea. Fairly good auto roads make extensive motor transport feasible. If Hitler should get into Persia he'd be on the main road to India, the Malay Peninsula, the Dutch East Indies and the Pacific Ocean.

Turkey a Strong State

West of Iran and southwest of Russia's Transcaucasia lies Turkey, which, though only half as large as Iran, has the same number of inhabitants.

Turkey is in the form of a rectangle, about 1,000 miles long and half as wide. It is very mountainous and contains large arid areas. Its inhabitants, though backward and undeveloped, are dynamic and have long played an important rôle in world affairs. Turkey is the strongest state in the Middle East, after Russia.

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

During the last two decades it has made unprecedented progress.

Its army is composed of brave soldiers, poorly supplied and inadequately armed.

The country itself is a bridge from Europe into Asia. It contains the principal routes to the Middle East.

Turkey's chief city, Istanbul, lies on one of the most beautiful sites in the world, also one of the most strategic. It holds the chief door from the outside world to Russia and from Russia to the outside world. The Nazis hope soon to lay their hands on that door.

The Arab World

South of Turkey lies the Arab world, containing Syria, Palestine, Transjordania, Iraq, and Arabia proper. These lands are largely desert, and blend imperceptibly into one another.

The Arabs are separated into groups by no natural frontiers and are segregated in different states only because of political exigencies.

They are a volatile, changeable race, shifting as quickly as the sands among which they live. Once they played a master rôle in history, completely eclipsing the Persians and antedating the Turks in their conquests. In addition, the Arabs gave the world one of its most widely accepted religions, with adherents from Cape Town to Tokyo. Memories of all this make the Arabs very restless; they aspire once more to an important place in the world. They are waiting now to see which side offers the most.

All Arab territories are vital and strategical for the Middle East and for world domination. Iraq, a state about the size of Nevada, whose narrow valleys amid very extensive deserts contain about 3,500,000 inhabitants, has a double importance. First, it contains much oil, being seventh in production among the countries of the world, and secondly, it has a vital harbor at the head of the Persian Gulf, where boats from all the seas might bring men and arms. A narrow-gauge Iraqian railroad connects the ocean with Turkey and Europe, while land routes lead over Iraqian sands toward Russia.

Syria, west of Iraq, is the oldest military crossroad of history. Most of Syria's roads extend into or come from Palestine, which is a military highway by the sea. Where chariots once rattled, tanks may rumble now.

Then come Egypt and Africa—Dakar, Natal, America.

Fold on this line

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What Is at Stake in Middle East?

By Major James Ross

All indications point to a new battlefront in today's titanic struggle. The Middle East, theater of many past cataclysms in this war-torn world, may again become the theater of operations, with a Hitler-in-a-hurry self-cast in the rôle of a new Alexander the Great. As the Nazi forces regroup themselves in what may be an attempt to by-pass the remnants of Russian strength, as Wavell in Tiflis prepares to meet him with the forces of Britain's Indian empire, we of the Western World who are committed to assist Britain and Russia may well take stock of the situation.

Far-flung indeed is the potential battleground. From Istanbul, on the Black Sea, to Tashkent in Central Asia, is more than 2,000 miles. From Astrakhan, on the Caspian, to the Gulf of Oman on the Indian Ocean, is a 1,700-mile hop. In between lie the stakes that Hitler must have—the oil of Iraq and Iran.

Above and beyond this, however, are the stakes of high strategy and world-politics, for should he win this battle, Hitler will have split Britain's world empire, will hold the Suez Canal giving him a water-gate to the Indian Ocean, and will have checked American aid to Russia in that area. India will be caught between Germany's encroachment on the west and Japan's bid for empire on the east.

Study of the map shows that four possible routes of invasion are open to the Axis in this latest development. Westernmost is the road from Istanbul over the Anatolian plain and through the Cilician Gates in the Taurus mountains opening on the Jordan Valley of Syria and the Holy Land. Action here presupposes the acquiescence of Turkey, willy-nilly. Base of operations for this advance would be Rumania and Bulgaria. Domination of the Black Sea by conquest of the Crimea would assist the move.

Next easterly move is barred by the Caucasus lying athwart the terrain between the Black and Caspian Seas. Highway of invasion in this area is the age-old road via the White or Caspian Gate, skirting the western shore of the Caspian Sea to Baku, thence to Tabriz and Teheran. Two-pronged might be this offsenive, with a seaborne expedition landing at Batum to work eastward in the valley between the Caucasus and the tumbled hill-masses of Armenia. Should the Turkish invasion materialize, a flanking force might play between the Levant States and Iran, coming down the Euphrates or the Tigris on Baghdad.

Bases of operation for the trans-Caucasian effort would be Rostov on Don and Krasnodar, and to make its operation successful Russian terrain to the Volga River line from Stalingrad to Astrakhan would have to be in German hands. Otherwise a Russian counter-offensive might throttle the effort.

East of the Caspian lies a 200-mile wide stretch of land, without railway, to the Sea of Aral. Into this area jut the southernmost foothills of the Urals. Passing through this range from Orenburg lies the main rail to Tashkent. This line is highly important to Soviet Russia, for over it, in a roundabout route from Teheran, via the Krasnovodsk-Merv-Bukhara-Samarkand rail line, must come American aid if the Caucasian route be blocked. Yet to cut this line another major offensive must be fought, crossing the Volga and sweeping almost 500 miles to Orenburg.

These widely separated fields of action are not mutually supporting. One would believe that the German General Staff might hesitate before attempting to launch any combined offensive on such a scale, lest defeat in detail result. Most favored would appear to be the Asia Minor area, so long as any organized Russian resistance remains.

Assuming that such a campaign might be decided upon for this winter, it must be remembered that while mild in comparison with Russian weather in the central sector, campaigning in the Caucasus and in the Taurus range in midwinter is no joke. In the central Caucasus and Armenia 150 days of winter may be expected, with temperatures down to 14 degrees Fahrenheit. The Taurus is not much warmer. The Black Sea is ice-free. The Sea of Azov is ice-covered from November to February. The northern part of the Caspian Sea, including the Volga mouth, is ice-bound in winter, but the remainder is not.

That Hitler could put into the new push more than 100 refitted, first-class divisions, is improbable, unless the Russian resistance is far more broken-down than we have reason to expect. Estimates of Russian strength for the future, based on the resources available east of the Urals, run to 100 divisions. Granted, however, a stalemate on the Russian front, it would still appear imperative to mass at least equal forces against the Soviet. Adding to this the necessary establishment in the conquered countries, plus the tremendous losses so far experienced in Russia, the German 260-division strength must by this time be materially reduced.

Operating against the German Middle East threat, Wavell will muster a mixed British-Indian group of armies from which the Egyptian command must be divorced, as well as adequate forces to support Singapore and protect the eastern Indian area. At the present time the strength and dispositions of Empire forces, and the strength of possible Arab guerilla resistance, are not obtainable. Contemplated railway improvements in Iraq, as well as in the trans-Iranian line, would indicate that Britain plans to support her Middle East forces, both from the Persian Gulf and from the Red Sea, via the Sinai peninsula.

Any attempt further to predict the trend of operations in the Middle East, or to evaluate the opposing forces, would be futile. The basic fact looms that to enable British-Russian co-operation, and to feed American matériel to Russia, Iran must be held. To do this the Caucasus gates must be denied Hitler.

Industry, Education, Defense, Recreation Activities Make Up a Day in Malden

City of Malden Has Everything For Typical American Suburb

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass., Nov. 7—When the 8:23 thundered into the station it began—a typical day in a thousand American suburbs. But this one was Malden.

It began for Susie, the secretary, who works in town. It began for her boss, who works there, too. It began for the daily hundreds that live in Malden and work "in town." Not that Malden is evacuated at 8:23. Far from it. Even earlier, city factories have sent up signals of smoke from 175 different chimneys. Keys have turned in a hundred shop doors. And 58,010 people lifted their hands to as many occupations.

At home, some 8,500 "citizens of tomorrow" have gulped down that morning glass of milk, shouted "G'bye, Mom," slammed the door, and "scrammed" for one of the 14 schools that dot the city.

Young Tom is off today, too, and there's an extra spring in his step. He's going to the new vocational school, just opened this fall in the old high school building. College was out of the question, he says. It was up to him to learn a trade. Now, in three years he'll have one. He'll be working. Have a pay envelope, and help out the folks at home.

Throb of Machines

Where there used to be desks in the classrooms, and the scuffle of feet on the floor, there's the steady throb of machinery—$45,000 worth of it, new and modern. Tom's eyes shine as he bends over it, with 112 classmates who are trade-minded, too.

They're going to be automobile mechanics when they graduate. Sheet metal workers, and machinists. "That'll be the day," the boys admit with a grin. They're looking forward to it—and so are Malden employers. A trade school in the city means better workmen, trained workmen.

Tom's older brother, Jim, already one of the family breadwinners, goes to the new trade school, too. But Jim goes nights. He's taking one of the three-month "booster courses," with 100 other young men who have to get their training the quick way.

It happened to be the day classes, however, that Farnsworth W. Marshall, Superintendent of Schools, and, incidentally, President of the Chamber of Commerce, showed off to the visitor. "The boys are really enthusiastic," he beamed as they walked through the corridors, "and they're working very hard."

This is only a modest beginning, explains the Superintendent. He believes the new department will expand from year to year. Even now, plans for 1942 include provision for a course in cabinetmaking and electricity.

Different Atmosphere

In the new building they sensed a different atmosphere. Here was the quiet of student classrooms. Superintendent Marshall led the way to the auditorium, snapped on the lights. Some 1,900 seats stood at empty attention. It was as modern as a movie theater, this new auditorium, and nearly as large.

The gymnasium was next on the Superintendent's tour. He displayed it proudly, one of the largest high school gyms in New England, with a 15-lap track, banked at both ends, spectator benches at the side, and various sports equipment available.

So much for young Malden, elbows on desk, wrestling with problems of algebra and geometry, laboring over English composition, cramming for history exams.

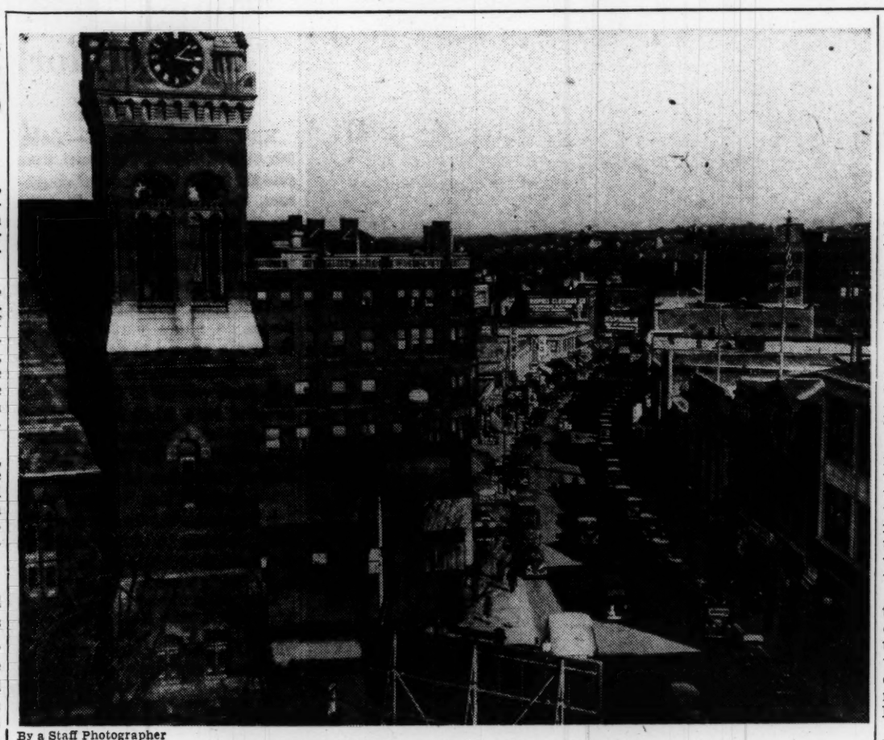
While it ponders and plugs, things are happening outside which it never suspects. At home "Mom," with a final glance in the mirror, tucks a too obvious curl under her hat, counts her budget money, and steps out into the keen November air. Down the street she spies Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones. They're out for a bit of shopping, too.

Maybe it's bargain day, they speculate, as they see markets, shops and stores brimming with customers.

Biggest Volume

It is—in a way. Malden is enjoying the biggest volume of business it has known for ten years, according to shopkeepers who count as their customers residents of a dozen surrounding towns.

"Yep, largest shopping center in Southern Middlesex County," they boast to visitors. Over $22,000,000 pass over Malden counters yearly.



By a Staff Photographer

Approaching Malden's Busy Shopping Center

Pleasant Street, looking toward Malden Square. Center Methodist Church in the foreground at left, and, beyond, the Young Men's Christian Association. The Malden Trust Company may be seen on right.

How much more, no one knows. Probably a great deal more, since there are many stores which do not make public the volume of their business.

Meantime, in another section of the city, Malden industry keeps time to the livelier tempo of the day in a steady stream of production, and "Malden, Mass." is a familiar label on knitted goods, rubber footwear, machine tools, food products, paint products and other material, the country over.

On Pearl Street, for instance, there's the Converse Rubber Company, a Malden concern that measured off 25,000 feet of land in 1909 and built a rubber footwear factory on it.

In an office on the second floor of that building this brisk November day of 1941, Henry C. Burlin, President and Treasurer, was telling a reporter that the factory now covers 345,000 feet of floor space.

For Government

He was saying, "Yes, 33 per cent of our entire production now is for the Government—boots for the Army, Navy and the Air Corps. Our normal employment is around 1,100. We have 1,500 workers today!"

In the production end of the factory, shiny black rubbers, overshoes and boots were lining up for inspection. Here, perhaps, were the footwear that you and I will be buying this winter. There, in another case, were long hip boots for the Army, and the regulation four-buckle arctics.

The Air Corps has a special model—a wind-proof, cold-proof boot for stratosphere temperature. For the Navy, thousands of sneakers for deck-wear.

Mr. Burlin was speaking of the tremendous advances in the technology of rubber. "We used to think," he said, "that 5,000 miles was a good life span for a tire. Now we expect nothing less than 25,000 miles from our tires." And so it is with the rubber in our footwear, he pointed out. That, too, has increased its walking mileage in similar ratio.

The experience of the Converse Rubber Company is typical of many long-time Malden industries which have served not only their city through the years, but have sent their goods across the country, and now have stepped up production to meet the defense needs of their government.

Speaking of defense, Malden really has something to boast of in its splendidly organized Civilian Defense under Chairman Joshua T. Day, and Chief Warden Albert W. Ballard.

An evening in a typical Malden home might begin something like this: "John and Jane, you'll have to wash the dishes tonight. Your father and I have to go to the civilian defense class."

Then it's young Malden's turn to keep house, while "Mom" and "Dad" learn how to defend the city against attack, whether by land, sea, air, or from the "enemy within."

"Over 600 men and women are in training," according to Mr. Day, "for air-raid wardens, members of auxiliary fire and police departments, learning the essentials of first-aid, housing, transportation of foods, communications, evacuation methods. Three classes have graduated already."

It has taken practically nine months to get the Civilian Defense organization under way in Malden, Mr. Day says. And the work has only just started. He spoke soberly of Malden's precarious position in the center of what would be certain military objectives for the enemy. Malden's hundreds of wooden homes and buildings would be quick tinder for incendiary bombs.

Co-operation

Mr. Day makes no gloomy predictions, entertains no notion that Malden would ever be the target of a "Coventry raid." Yet, the only way it could save itself in such an emergency would be through the trained co-operation of every man, woman, and child.

And that is what the Civilian Defense Chairman foresees—a trained civilian population, including every family in the city!

But getting back to Jane and John, who have just finished those dishes at home. "Gotta go down to the Library," announces Jane as she dries the dishpan and puts it away.

Probably young Jane skips up the Library steps with never a thought of Elisha Slade Converse, first Mayor of Malden, who presented the Library Building to the city in 1885 as a memorial to his son, Frank Eugene Converse. It is doubtful, too, if Jane on this crisp November evening in 1941 gives as much as a glance to the portraits of the two men which hang in the reading room.

After all, Jane has other things on her mind. She's looking for books at the moment, not pictures. She has nearly 100,000 from which to choose, but Jane is not the only one who is choosing tonight. And she stands in line while others ahead call for technical books, books on trade, and other similar volumes enjoying sudden popularity as Malden citizens "bone up" on subjects related to defense.

If Jane by any chance should find her gaze levelled at the portrait of Elisha Slade Converse, or drawn to the art gallery at the head of the stairs, she might learn of a story not written in books if she knocked at the door of Herbert W. Fison, Librarian.

Solicited Funds

Mr. Fison would tell Jane that long ago, in 1876, a committee solicted the town for funds for a public library. It collected $119.20. A bequest of $5,000 helped the project along, and on Feb. 14, 1879, Malden had its first library—a room with some 3,000 books in the Town Hall. It wasn't until 1885 that Mr. Converse gave to the city the Converse Memorial Building.

Jane may learn more about Mr. Converse—that he wasn't a rich man, not to begin with anyway. That he started out as a tailor, and that his wife kept boarders. That was long before he helped organize the Malden Savings Bank, its hospital, built the Malden Auditorium, helped to build its Baptist Church, and gave to the city the piece of land now known as Pine Banks Park.

Jane will take new interest in the Library now, and in the art gallery upstairs, with its small but choice selection of paintings, including a Turner, a Copley, an early Winslow Homer, as well as other examples of good art, ancient and contemporary.

She will stroll home through the blots of shadow and the beam of street lights, scuffing drifts of leaves, thinking about the early Malden, finding it hard to picture against the tightly-built four and one-half acres that we call Malden today, wondering if "Mom" and "Dad" have come home from the defense class, whether John will be called in the draft.

Wind will stir dim branches overhead, a lusty wind, full of sounds. Jane will quicken her step, not in apprehension, but eagerly, because there's something exciting about it all.

Because a typical day in a typical American suburb is something to stimulate the imagination, to challenge the courage. For, after all, young Jane sees that Malden isn't a remote, detached civic entity, sufficient unto itself. It's a working unit of America, a part of the whole—and an important one.

Malden Holds Many 'Firsts' On Its Record

Malden has many "firsts" in its civic hall of fame.

It was the first town to petition the Colonial Government to secede from King George, a fact less exciting to Malden school children, perhaps, than the more tangible distinction of being the home of the first ice cream cones.

The first successful radioed movies, transmitted over 500 miles, were received in Malden. This, too, probably more easily remembered by the young fry than the fact that the first woman lawyer to practice in Massachusetts was a Malden woman, and her daughter one of the first woman judges in the State.

Malden High School Yearbook Wins Medal

"Maldonian," The Malden High School 1941 yearbook, has recently been awarded a gold medal for excellency of ideas, editorial content, design and layout, photography, engraving, printing, paper stock, and bookbinding. The award was made by the Columbia Scholastic Press Association of Columbia University.

Malden Lends Economist To The U. S. Army

Malden makes its contribution to national defense in many ways. One of them is Warren H. Llewellen.

He is distribution engineer of the New England Power Company in Malden. Or rather, he was. Mr. Llewellen has been lent to the Government.

Last October the Army asked the New England Power Company for a distribution engineer. "For some strange reason," explains Mr. Llewellen modestly, "they put their finger on me."

He was to be lent to the Army from four to six weeks to help in the construction of the new cantonment at Fort Devens. He was there eight months. The Army found Mr. Llewellen so valuable that he's now at the Army Base, where he "covers" some 40 forts throughout New England.

A distribution engineer, as far as the layman is concerned, is a kind of electrical economist. He sees to it that current is distributed in the most economical way. "The distribution system can either make or break a company," Mr. Llewellen points out.

Graduating from Colorado College, Mr. Llewellen came East for graduate work at the Harvard Engineering School, working his way along through almost his entire college training.

His first job with the New England Power Company was in 1936, in field work—digging trenches. After successive steps of training through the carpenter department, construction division, and electrical installation, Mr. Llewellen was assigned to the Malden office, under George Eaton, District Engineer. After a considerable period of experience in various types of jobs there, Mr. Llewellen became a specialist in distribution engineering and a temporary employee of the United States Army.

Lecture Course In High School

The Malden Public Library free illustrated lecture course for the 1941-42 season, at the High School Auditorium, includes the following:

Nov. 19, 1941, at 8 p. m.—The Islands of Boston Harbor, by Edward Rowe Snow.
Dec. 10—Daredevils Film the News, by Capt. Claude R. Collins.
Jan. 7, 1942—Defrosting Alaska, by Karl Robinson.
Feb. 18—Animals at Night, by Howard Cleaves.
March 18—My Return to the Malay Jungle, by Carveth Wells.
April 15—Threshold of a New World, by Vincent Palmer.

Malden Sets Wage-Hour Rules For Working School Girls

All wage and hour regulations do not stem from Washington, it seems. Malden has some of its own.

They are regulations concerning the employment of high school girls for housework, and are the result of collaboration between Farnsworth G. Marshall, Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Edwin M. Troland, President of the Malden Federation for Social Planning, and Miss Helene Moore, Malden High School teacher and Guidance Counselor.

Coming off the press this week, they will be distributed to all high school girls who do part-time household work, and their employers.

New Regulations

The new regulations list afternoon hours from 2:30 to 5:30, with dinner not included. Evening hours, from 7 to 11. If a girl is required to stay past midnight, it is requested that arrangement be made for keeping her overnight and providing breakfast before she goes to school in the morning. If she returns home during the evening, her employer is expected to assume the responsibility for her safe return.

For Saturday or Sunday employment, unless in case of an emergency, regulations suggest that a girl be worked no more than six hours.

Wages for afternoon employment in the care of children are placed at 50 cents an afternoon, or $2.50 as the minimum for five afternoons a week. For light housework, the scale is 20 to 25 cents an hour, with a weekly minimum wage of $4.50 for not more than 24 hours a week.

A mother's helper may be paid on this same basis, with $3.50 as the minimum payment for five afternoons at 50 cents, and Saturday or Sunday work at $1.00.

Wage Scale Set

Staying with children evenings from 7 to 11 has been rated at 50 cents, if no light housework is required; 75 cents if it is. The rate up until midnight has been set at 60 cents, with 75 cents the figure after midnight.

"Living in" wages for light housework for the school girl have been set at the weekly minimum of $5.00.

The Malden Federation for Social Planning, which is made up of 22 member organizations, and which was instrumental in bringing about these needed regulations, is a three-year-old project, the object of which is the social betterment of the community.

In addition to Mrs. Troland, President, its officers include Mr. Marshall, Edward W. Bryan, Boy Scout executive; Frank Mitchell of the American Legion; Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, on the Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, clerk; and Paul Jones of the Lion's Club, as Treasurer.

Member organizations include women's clubs, service clubs, philanthropic and charitable organizations, and two city agencies, the Health Department and the Welfare Department.

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U. S. War Aid Only 'Preview' So Far

America Prepares
Fifth of Six Articles

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—American aid to the Allies has so far been little more than a preview of the colossal flow of material which is counted on to sap and destroy the formidable armed might of Nazi Germany, it is recognized here.

While not mimimizing the importance of the help already rendered the Allies, Washington and London agree that future American shipments must be on a scale far and away greater than any heretofore seen if a German defeat is to be assured.

The reason for this was clearly expressed in a recent radio address to the American people by Herbert S. Morrison, Britain's outspoken Minister of Home Security, when he warned Britain's production "peak is not far off."

"We know you understand that a great increase is needed and must come from the New World," he said.

The cloud of censorship enshrouding so much of America's defense activity makes it difficult to obtain concrete information on the extent of American aid to Great Britain. Both American and British officials concur, however, that only a start has been made on the vast tasks ahead.

One careful estimate is that to date the United States has supplied Great Britain with not over five per cent of the war material which the latter has manufactured or received since Sept. 1, 1939. Confirmation of this figure is seen in the report, emanating from officials in close touch with American aid to the Allies, that the total value of primary war materials sent to Britain during the first two years of the conflict did not exceed $1,-500,000,000.

Every Type Included

The difference between this figure and the statement in the second Lend-Lease report that "since the beginning of the war about $4,400,000,000 worth of goods have been exported to the British Empire" is said to stem from the fact that the figure quoted in the report includes every type of American export such as automobiles, oil, agricultural products, manufactured goods, and machinery.

Although many of these items are indispensable, they contribute only indirectly to the force of Britain's attack upon the German Army, Navy, and Air Force. Important as these civilian goods are, planes, tanks, guns, and ships are still the items which Britain hopes to see pouring across the Atlantic from the United States.

Despite recent passage of the second Lend-Lease appropriation, totaling $5,985,000,000, American Lend-Lease aid to the victims of totalitarian aggression has been extremely meager. During the first six months of the measure the United States exported only $72,-373,132 worth of military and naval materiel out of an initial Lend-Lease appropriation of $7,000,000,-000.

This Country's over-all Lend-Lease aid during that period came to $388,912,155, and included $118,-974,538 for agricultural products. It is felt that in some ways the most important Lend-Lease aid rendered from March through August was the $78,169,378 used for the repairing of damaged British warships in American harbors, the outfitting of merchant vessels, and the work on naval and military bases.

It has been learned that Lend-Lease shipments abroad included less than 500 tanks, all of them light, despite the fact that Britain's great need is for the 28-ton medium tanks, able to meet the ones now being used by Germany.

Nor did the British receive any bombers during the first six months of Lend-Lease, and only a handful of pursuit ships. The best showing was made in the export of small automatic weapons, such as Thompson sub-machine guns, some 20,000 of these going to the anti-Nazi nations.

Early Orders Unfilled

This unsatisfactory showing is explained as due to the fact that the great bulk of American shipments to Britain are still coming from orders placed prior to the Lend-Lease Act but that each passing month finds Lend-Lease exports becoming a larger part of the total.

While granting that American aid is growing, officials here still assert that over-all American shipments have been disappointing, although it is realized that America is voluntarily deferring arming its own forces in order to supply the Allies. Neither Britain nor America can expect a generous supply of American arms until the new factories, now under construction, come into production.

The fact that the United States exported nearly 500 light tanks during the March-August period is proof of reports current in authoritative circles that this Country is shipping abroad an even larger percentage of tanks than it is of warplanes. It was not until Aug. 2, 1941, that the 1,000th light tank was produced in this Country.

American production of both light and medium tanks is rising very rapidly with today's production estimated at 40 lights and 250 mediums a month. With mediums expected to go to 1,000 a month by Jan. 1 and lights to 500 a month, American shipments abroad, particularly to Russia and the Near East, are expected to reach sizeable proportions by the first of the year.

As with tanks, the manufacture and export of American warplanes is known to be moving forward with great rapidity. There is every indication that October plane output was well above the 2,000 mark with more than one-half the planes believed to be bombers, pursuit ships or observation craft.

Growing Scope Indicated

Current estimates of American exports to Allied forces range from 600 to 1,000 planes monthly, depending partially upon whether trainers are included in the total.

These figures are indicative of the growing scope of American aid since the entire 1940 export of American planes to all parts of the British Empire was but 2,054.

The most serious lag in plane exports is that of heavy, four-engine bombers. Until Sept. 1, this country had sent Britain approximately 20 Flying Fortresses and only a small number of Consolidated Liberators. It is understood that Britain is still not in a position to maintain a two-figure squadron of American-made four-engine bombers in the air at any one time.

On the other hand, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce is authority for the statement that the United States has sent the British nearly twice as many combat planes as were lost during the 1940 defense of the British Isles.

Britons in the Capital have been particularly anxious to refute the rumor that the British Navy has been disappointed with the showing of the 50 destroyers transferred to Britain in exchange for defense bases. One British official here declared that he had spoken with several of the officers in command of former American destroyers and that they expressed the highest satisfaction and said the Admiralty was fully cognizant of the help they had been in the North Atlantic and elsewhere.

Helped Canadian Production

The same is true of the hundreds of thousands of Springfield rifles and of the large number of World War 75mm field pieces which this country sent to the British shortly after the British Army had sustained such heavy losses in equipment in Flanders and at Dunkirk.

Britons also point out that the United States has materially helped Canadians boost their production through the shipment of raw materials, semi-finished productions and industrial machinery. American trainer planes provide the bulk of the craft available for the Empire pilot training program north of the border, while the number of British pilots being trained in the United States, thus relieving airport congestion in Britain, has already reached sizeable proportions.

Cut off from many of its customary sources of food supply, the British have turned to the United States for an increasing amount of agricultural products, and the recent relaxing of ration restrictions seems to indicate an improvement in the British food situation.

More than $2,000,000 worth of food a day is now leaving the United States for the United Kingdom and Anglo-American officials are striving to increase this through larger production in the United States and more efficient use of shipping.

Bright and Dark Side

It is anticipated that this Country will eventually send $1,000,-000,000 worth of Lend-Lease food shipments to Britain annually and that this will feed 10,000,000 persons, or approximately 20 per cent of the British people. At the same time, extensive shipments of American agricultural machinery has helped the British farmer to boost his food production to a point where Britain is now estimated to be producing 60 per cent of its food requirements.

As viewed here, the question of American aid to the Allies has both its bright and dark sides. Contributing to the former is the fact that production is rising rapidly, that the German North Atlantic attack is apparently being slowly mastered and that, with American aid, the British have been able to develop reservoirs of strength in the Near East and the Far East.

On the other hand, American production is still far, far short of the immense task before—that of supplying the British, Russians and Chinese with such a mass of steel that the Axis will recognize the futility of further fighting. The Allies are still waiting for "the tools" which Prime Minister Winston Churchill has asked America to supply.

First Bomber Plant Of U. S. Soon to Open

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 7

Production of heavy bombers at the first of the Government's four new mass-production assembly plants probably will start in January, War Department officials said today.

The Fort Worth, Tex., plant, to be operated by Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, is scheduled for completion Dec. 31, and the assembly of four-motored bombers, from parts fabricated in large part by automobile manufacturers, is expected to begin soon there after. This plant, as well as those at Tulsa, Okla., Kansas City, Kan., and Omaha, Neb., have experienced difficulty in getting deliveries on machine tools, officials said.

Terrorist Group Arrested In Assassination of Hotz

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 7 (AP)—Arrest of an alleged group of terrorist plotters said to have been responsible for the assassination of Lieut. Col. Paul Friedrich Hotz, German commander at Nantes, was announced today by police.

The police declared, too, that they were close on the trail of another group which planned the assassination of Dr. Hans Gottfried Reimers, German military lawyer, at Bordeaux Oct. 21.

One hundred French hostages, half at Nantes and half at Bordeaux, were executed by German firing squads last month in reprisal for the killings, and 100 more were held.

Some of the arrests were said to have been made as far away as Paris, where police declared they found a cache of terrorist equipment during a house-to-house search.

A Jew arrested in the Nantes assassination was said by police to have been identified also as a member of "a real terrorist organization which is believed to have been behind the murder at Bordeaux."

German and French police cooperated.

Appeal to Serbs

ZAGREB, Axis-Occupied Yugoslavia, Nov. 7 (AP)—Serb Premier Milan Neditch has appealed to Serbs hiding out in forests and mountains to put down their weapons because "we know that for every German head, hundreds of Serbs are executed."

The appeal was made in a radio address at Belgrade Nov. 3, word of which reached here today.

Mr. Neditch listed seven Serb towns which he said were destroyed as a result of fighting with rebellious Serbs, mostly in an area about 60 to 90 miles south of Belgrade. They were Kraljevo, Kragujervac, Krusevac, Rudniak, Cacak, Pocerina and Macva.

Seized Frenchmen Landed in Africa

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Nov. 7 (AP)—Nearly 1,000 persons, including Army and Navy officers and women and children, were landed at a South African port yesterday from the five Vichy French merchantmen seized Nov. 2 by the British Navy in the Indian Ocean.

They are classified as "prohibited immigrants" and as such are being placed "under proper control" until they can be repatriated or other provision is made, authorities said.

Dr. Enoch A. Bryan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., Nov. 7 (AP)—Dr. Enoch A. Bryan, President of Washington State College, who passed on here yesterday, pioneered in the application of "book learning" to needs of a new farm region, and earned the reputation of an "educational statesman."

When he became third President of Washington State College in 1893, it was little more than a struggling agricultural experiment station. Envisaging the future needs of Washington, Dr. Bryan introduced new and practical methods that brought usefulness and prosperity.

Before going to Washington from his native State of Indiana, Dr. Bryan taught district school, studied in the East, served as Superintendent of Schools at Grayville, Ill., and became President of Vincennes University, Indiana. His work at Washington was alternated with a period from 1917 to 1923 as Commissioner of Education for Idaho.

Dr. Bryan exerted a respected influence in higher education throughout the Northwest.

de Gaullists

Wide World

Free French Official Reaches U. S.

Richard Brunot, Governor General of Free French Oceana, an island group in the South Pacific, is shown on his arrival in San Francisco Nov. 4 aboard the Matson liner Mariposa with Mme. Brunot and Lieut. Georges Lang, an aide (right).

Senate Nears Historic Vote On Neutrality Act Changes

Continued from Page 1

along with it. While not a fluent speaker, Senator Austin summons a moral sincerity that commands attention and his voice rang through the Chamber.

Looking down, many spectators in the public galleries saw for the first time nationally known figures in the Senate seats below. On the Republican side were Vandenberg; Minority Leader McNary, Mr. Willkie's running mate in 1940, who now opposes his foreign policy; La Follette, Progressive, and Norris, Independent, each associated in different ways with the historic vote in 1917 when the question of arming merchant ships was also to the fore.

On the Democratic side were Majority Leader Barkley, Tom Connally, the tall lean Texan who heads the Foreign Relations Committee, and in a little private conference proceeding simultaneously with Senator Austin's speech, Alva B. Adams of Colorado and Robert Taft, (R) of Ohio, who had come over from the Republican side to carry it on.

Support

"Whatever strength I have, whatever ability I possess," cried Mr. Austin, "I give to the support of this resolution in the form in which it is drafted. I, Mr. President, as a matter of resistance to this aggression, would convert every merchantman into a naval vessel by arming it not only to protect itself, but to attack. Every resource of the United States should be mobilized as quickly as possible to defeat Hitlerism. Our institutions of liberty and our spiritual values cannot exist under his rule. This is a magnificent opportunity to assert ourselves, Mr. President," he added, "and the American people are not going up to it in gumshoes."

Mr. Austin's speech ended at 12:10, with 17 Senators on the floor. Short, stocky Albert B. ("Happy") Chandler (D), of Kentucky, took the floor while four or five Senators came over to where Mr. Austin had seated himself to congratulate him on his speech.

No Quorum Call

Public galleries were filling up by this time, but there was no quorum call, indicating to those familiar with Senate practice that the speech was more for the purpose of putting the Senator's own views on record than in hope of swaying the opinions of other Senators. Like Senator Austin, Senator Chandler did not read a prepared manuscript. At one point he brought laughter by referring to the former Kaiser's frequent references to himself "und Gott," whereas the present Hitler, he shouted(had got rid of his "silent partner," and intended to rule the world by himself.

While Senators laughed Senator Chandler told of a mountaineer Kentuckian's comment when he went down to the neighboring town and purchased a new rifle. The rifle cost 29.75—a heavy price. But the Kentuckian observed as he tenderly touched the new weapon:

"I'll take her, Mister Shopkeeper. Cause if I need her and I ain't got her, I'll never need her again."

Senator Chandler warned America to put its own defenses in order, including passage of the present bill because, he declared, if America needs them and does not have them, "she will never need them again."

Canada Builds New Airports

OTTAWA, Nov. 7 (CP)—Disclosure that Canada is constructing airports in Labrador and along the northern British Columbia coast was made Nov. 6 in the House of Commons by Munitions Minister C. D. Howe.

"Operational airports," said Mr. Howe, "now are under way in Newfoundland and Labrador, between Edmonton and the Alaskan boundary, and along the northern coast of British Columbia, in areas far from human habitation, involving unusual engineering problems."

These new fields, when completed, will provide valuable new links in the chain of air defenses being established by Canada and the United States.

It has been known for some time that construction of new bases was going ahead rapidly in Newfoundland and in the Northwest. A chain of seven airports is being made to Alaska, providing a short-hop route by which Canadian and United States fighting planes could be rushed to the north if the need arose. These northern bases now are in use.

There have been indications of the growing importance of West Coast aerial defenses. Only recently it was announced that Air Commodore L. F. Stevenson, commanding the Royal Canadian Air Force establishment overseas, was being recalled and would take over the post of officer commanding the Western Air Command at Victoria, British Columbia.

Scope of the Labrador development was not disclosed by the Minister. The wording of the paragraph in his speech did not make clear whether one or more airports are being built there.

"The Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport, which now operates under the direction of the Minister of Munitions and Supply, had up to the end of September completed 108 new airports for the use of the RCAF and (British Commonwealth) air training plan, and had 31 additional airports under development, Mr. Howe said.

Included in the above are 18 airports now occupied by the RAF in connection with its training project in Canada.

Calico Shrinks For N. Y. Indians

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—Uncle Sam began making good today on his 147th annual calico payment to some 5,000 New York Indians, and the tribesmen soon discovered they were being "short-changed" by rising prices.

Last year each descendant of the Six Nations tribes in the State received five yards of vivid cloth in accordance with a treaty of peace and friendship signed at Canandaigua, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1794.

But this year, said Charles M. Berry, Indian Agency Superintendent at Buffalo, they get only three yards apiece. When the price of cotton rises, the yardage drops, he explained.

Teh treaty provides that $4,500 be "expended yearly forever" on the Six Nations Indians—the Senecas, Tonawonda-Senecas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Oneidas—for clothing, domestic animals and farm implements.

The New York tribes chose calico, for which $2,700 annually is allotted. The Oneidas who migrated to Wisconsin get $1,800 in cash.

Distribution began at the Salamanca post office to Indians of the Allegany Reservation. Others will receive the calico during the next 12 days on various reservations.

Correction

A Christian Science lecture under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y., in the church edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, will be held at 3 p. m. on Sunday, Nov. 9, and not on Sunday, Nov. 19, as was previously announced in this paper. The lecture will be radiocast over Station WMCA and Shortwave Station WRUL.

How Britain's Women Help In War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Ninety per cent of all British women, from serving maids to duchesses' daughters, are today engaged in some phase of war work, according to Miss Caroline Haslett, adviser to the British Ministry of Labor on women's training in engineering and industry, who is in the United States to study participation of American women in defense.

Simultaneously, a warning to American women to get busy was sounded here when Mrs. Bartlett F. Johnston, Chairman of Defense Conservation in the Women's Division of the Office of Civilian Defense, declared that "unless American women recognize the need for food planning and conservation in the home, there will soon be rationing of basic foods."

Describing the activities of British women, Miss Haslett said yesterday that they have taken their place in airplane factories, tank plants, and other defense industries without causing a stir, and that they were working on antiaircraft guns and as bus drivers and garage employees. Society girls are driving ambulances without a thought for their safety, she added.

British women are carrying on without grumbling, many of them working twice as hard as they did before the war, Miss Haslett added. No age limit has been placed on women in war work, she said, and some of the hardest industrial jobs, such as shoveling coal in boiler rooms, have been done successfully by women.

Meanwhile, American women were advised by Mrs. Johnston that by growing vegetables for the table, preserving surpluses and allowing no waste in the home, large amounts of commercial food products could be released for the Army, for Lease-Lend shipments, for the Red Cross and for storage in preparation for America's part in feeding the postwar world.

U. S. Awaits Finland's Reply On End of War on Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—In the face of conflicting reports from Helsingfors, the State Department today announced that it has received no reply to its request that Finland cease hostilities with Russia, and in consequence made public official records showing that the Finnish Government had been informed on Aug. 18 of the Soviet Union's offer to negotiate a separate peace.

It is disclosed that both Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, have been in frequent conversation with Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister to Washington, and have told him that Finland would be the loser, regardless of whether Russia or Germany won, if his country insisted upon continuing the fight.

Despite denials from Helsingfors of the earlier reports that the Finnish Government was ready to end the fighting, the United States is still hopeful that peace can be consummated and negotiations are still in progress.

Compromise Offer

It appears to be the prevailing view here that Finland's formal response to the American demand will be a compromise proposal, namely, that the Finnish forces, while as yet unwilling to negotiate a peace, will end the fighting. This, however, would leave the considerable Finnish forces on the Russian frontier which in effect would immobilize an equivalent Russian army from the main purpose of resistance to the German invasion.

Such a compromise is not expected to meet with American approval and therefore the outlook is unclear at the moment.

The information, released by the State Department, which included an assertion by Secretary Hull that the United States was willing to spend $75,000,000,000 if necessary to defeat Hitler, was issued after Finnish communiqués had denied a previous American statement that the peace offer had been made.

Territorial Concessions

A memorandum, dictated by Undersecretary Welles after a conversation with Mr. Procope on Aug. 18, contained the assertion that he told Mr. Procope that the Soviet was willing to make territorial concessions if a peace could be arranged.

Mr. Hull saw Mr. Procope on Oct. 3 and at that time urged Finland to side with the nations fighting Germany after Finland had regained territory lost in previous hostilities with the Russians.

Both Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles told the Finnish Minister that Germany would either be the overlord of all of Europe, with Finland a vassal state, or that Finland would be aligned with a defeated power.

A memorandum by Mr. Hull said that he had informed Mr. Procope of his pleasure in seeing Finland recover its lost territory.

Finland's Aims

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 7 (AP)—The official Finnish Radio has circulated abroad an important statement of aims which says Finland's war with Russia will be ended "as soon as the threat of renewed attack has been removed and her frontiers made secure."

A radiocast implied that Finland would quit fighting once that aim was achieved, leaving to a peace conference of the dominant powers sometime in the indefinite future the final determination of its new boundaries.

Interpreting a reference to the peace conference, authoritative Finnish sources said this in no way implied negotiations with Soviet Russia.

[This was in sharp contrast to earlier erroneous reports which quoted the Finnish Radio as saying that "military operations are drawing to a close as far as our Country is concerned."]

An English language radiocast on the Helsingfors Radio yesterday included extracts from a pamphlet published by the Central Union of Finnish Labor Organizations which included the following, to quote in full the most significant passage:

"Finland's war is purely defensive and it will come to an end as soon as the threat of renewed attack has been removed and her frontier has been made secure."

Finnish labor spokesmen, as well as Government leaders, maintain that Finland has no imperialistic aims and that the occupation of eastern Karelia was a military step calculated to achieve two things:

1. Remove the hostilities, with their attendant devastation, as far away from Finnish soil as possible.
2. Destroy Russian bases along the eastern border of Finland which, they said, had served time after time as springboards for attacks against Finland.

Canada Still Widening Its Diplomatic Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Appointment of a first Minister from China to Ottawa is a new step in the expansion of the Dominion's diplomatic service, a natural aftermath of the Statute of Westminster which put the official seal on the sovereign status of the Dominions of the Commonwealth.

The Dominion Government, Premier W. L. Mackenzie King recently intimated, intends to open direct diplomatic relations with several new countries, but he was not in a position to say exactly when. The war situation undoubtedly is a deciding factor on where and when diplomats will be sent.

Before the statue of Westminster was passed Canadian affairs in foreign countries were handed by the British Ministers or Ambassadors. The only Canadian diplomatic representative was the High Commissioner in London and his position was and still is naturally unique. In addition, High Commissioners now represent Canada in Eire, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland. This covers the self-governing Dominions. In the case of Newfoundland, which is a focal point of defense, it was considered of particular importance to have a Government ranking representative.

Washington Most Important

Gen. Victor Odlum, commanding the Second Canadian Division in Britain, has just been appointed High Commissioner to Australia.

The most important ministerial post is, of course, the one at Washington. This is the first Legation opened by Canada. The close bonds existing between the two neighbors and their interlocking interests in so many spheres made this diplomatic appointment a perfectly natural one. A Legation was also opened at Tokyo. For the time being, that is since the passing of the last Minister, the post is not filled.

There were also Legations opened some time before the war in France and in the Netherlands and Belgium. The Commissionership in France was released to a Ministry. These Legations are now closed down and the former Minister to the Netherlands and Belgium is now the diplomatic representative in Brazil. There is an official link between the Canadian Government and Vichy through the French Minister at Ottwa and the official Canadian representative for Vichy in London, Pierre Dupuy. Mr. Dupuy makes periodic trips to Vichy from London. No other Legations had been opened up by Canada on the Continent of Europe and naturally nothing will be done until the end of the war unless, and this is the purest surmise, the Government may consider sending a Minister to Russia.

China Names Envoy

The most recent diplomatic appointment has been the one to Buenos Aires. Mr. Justice Turgeon arrived in Argentina about 10 days ago. He represents the Dominion both in Argentina and Chile. There have been discussions and rumors about sending Ministers to other countries in South America, but when this will be is still undetermined.

The Chungking Government has appointed Dr. Liu Shih-hsun, Director of the European Department of the Foreign Office, to be Chinese Ambassador to Canada.

It is considered likely that after the Minister from Canada and Chungking is announced—and that may take some little time—there will be no new diplomatic posts opened until after the war.

N. H. Man Is Named To Post in Berlin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The United States is sending a new First Secretary to its Berlin Embassy, it is learned unofficially. He is Gardner Richardson, of Hanover, N. H., until recently Commercial Attaché at Ankara, Turkey.

Mr. Richardson, who was a captain in the United States Army overseas in the World War, served as American Relief Administrator in Austria in 1919-1923, and later served as Commercial Attaché in Athens, Tirana, Bucharest and Vienna. He was in Vienna during the turbulent years just before the Nazis took over.

He is scheduled to leave Washington for Berlin this month.

Neither the United States nor Germany has maintained an Ambassador in the other's capital since November, 1938. In that month Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson was recalled to Washington for "consultations," and has never returned. Four days after his recall, Germany summoned Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff to Berlin, and he has not come back.

The highest American official assigned to Berlin at present is George L. Brandt, recently named Counselor. He will relieve Leland B. Morris, who is coming home on leave.

More than 300 American consular officials, employees, and their families, have left Nazi-dominated Europe.

Sabotage Is Discounted In Chemical Plant Blast

SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 7 (AP)—Plant Superintendent R. K. Turner discounted "almost entirely" today the possibility of sabotage as Federal agents and State police investigated an explosion and fire which killed three men at the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation's huge plant.

The plant, largest of the multi-million dollar chemical industry in the Kanawha River Valley, suffered comparatively little damage in the localized explosion and the Superintendent said operations would be resumed within two or three days. The plant is situated on an island in the Kanawha River. Sections of the heavily guarded plant are producing national defense materials.

Colonel Denies Church Curb

"I have issued no such order, and I do not contemplate issuing it," Colonel Duncan said.

"I might have to take some action if a church is used as a tool of political organizations or distributes subversive literature or ideas.

"All men at Lowry Field are encouraged to go to churches, and I myself am and have always been deeply religious. . . .

"My position is simply this: Any agency or organization which undermines the morale of our soldiers in this period of emergency is dangerous to our security, and I shall do everything in my power to prevent such agencies or organizations from indoctrinating my men."

Senators Protest

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 7 (AP)—Col. Early E. W. Duncan, Lowry Field Commander, said today a mistaken interpretation had been placed on his remarks that he would class as out of bounds for soldiers any church whose pastor "continues to preach against true Americanism. . . ."

Desire for Baton Twirling Laid to 'Show Off' Urge

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7 (AP)—Young William Guest is an unusual teacher of an unusual class. He has 104 students who meet with him once a week to study—baton twirling. Guest, Drum Major of Washington University's R. O. T. C. Band, is a former national high school baton-twirling champion.

He attributes the large size of his class to the desire "to go out and show off."

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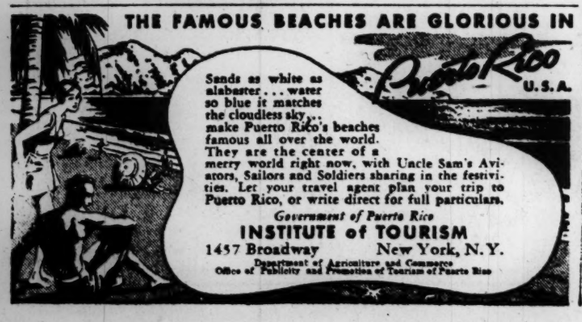
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Soviet 'Fourth' Grimly Observed

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution, Nov. 7, 1941, is taking place under dramatic circumstances. For the first time since the civil war days of 1919, Moscow, the old city of the medieval Czars which became the Soviet Capital, is seriously threatened with capture. Civilian branches of the Government and foreign correspondents have been evacuated. Moscow has been transformed from an administrative center into a front-line fortress.

Anyone who has lived in the Soviet Union knows what Nov. 7 means in ordinary times. It is the greatest mass festival to be seen anywhere in the world. Every kind of business activity is suspended and for miles around the Red Square, central point of the demonstration, streets are packed with organized groups of workers, employees, students, all carrying floats and banners, all waiting their turn to march through the Red Square under the eyes of Stalin and other Soviet leaders who use the top of the picturesque Lenin Mausoleum as a reviewing stand.

No national holiday anywhere in the world was quite like this revolutionary anniversary celebration in Moscow. There was an all too significant lack of unity in the celebration of France's Bastille Day, with Communists and Socialists holding separate parades and many conservatives not wishing to join in the celebration at all.

Our Fourth of July is eminently individualistic, and never brings together such masses of people as regularly assembled around Moscow's Red Square. The Nazi Nuremberg Party Congress achieved more of the mass collectivist effect of Russia's revolutionary holiday; but Nuremberg was more theatrical and less proletarian, being a festival of the ruling party, rather than of the people.

Any imaginative correspondent would give much to be present at this anniversary of the revolution in Moscow: for what hitherto has been pagentry now is grim reality and one might witness scenes reminiscent of the heroic and terrible period of the French Revolution. Armed workers who were part of the great parades of former years now are in dugouts and pillboxes, defending the approaches to Moscow. Instead of a formal parade, with tanks rattling over the Red Square and airplanes circling overhead, actual battles are being fought around the textile townsof Kalinin and Serpukhov, the metal center of Tula, and perhaps even closer to the City.

Appeal to Masses

The Russian Revolution has meant various things, both at home and abroad, since Nov. 7, 1917, when armed Communist workers and Kronstadt sailors and soldiers who sympathized with them upset the feeble Government of Alexander Kerensky and made it possible for Lenin and his fellow-revolutionaries to take over power. The original appeal of the Communists, or the Bolsheviki, as they were known at the time, was to the masses of soldiers and industrial workers.

Something of this mass appeal persisted, even in the darkest periods of the civil war, when physical suffering was almost indescribable and there was much doubt and disillusionment even among those who had greeted the Revolution at first. The Soviet regime emerged victorious from the ordeal of civil war because the Communists always were a little stronger, a little more united, a little more popular than the "Whites," or anti-Bolsheviki forces which opposed them.

There was sympathy for the Russian Revolution abroad in labor circles and among some intellectuals; but public opinion generally was hostile. Justified factual criticism of the terrorism and suppression of all non-Communist thought and activity sometimes was overshadowed and even discredited by exaggerated tales of horror and downright fictions like the story of the so-called nationalization of women.

After the Soviet system had established itself as a going concern and crushed all armed opposition, there was a period of relative relaxation in Russia and of aloof indifference on the part of the outside world. There was recuperation from the havoc of the World War and the civil war. One large country after another—the United States expected, until 1933—extended recognition to the originally outlawed revolutionary regime. But there was little cordiality; Communist propaganda in foreign countries was a constant source of irritation; there was no resumption of the prewar large investment in Russian industrial and mineral resources.

New Epoch Starts

A new epoch began in 1929, when Russia set out, under the ruthless driving will of Stalin, to "starve itself great," to enforce the greatest deprivations on its people in order to obtain the resources to build huge new factories and electrical power plants. At the same time, individual farming was replaced by the system of collective farms, in which the large "collective farm" became the rule and small peasant holdings were swallowed up.

After rigors second only to those of the civil war, culminating in a shocking famine in the Ukraine and the North Caucasus in 1932-33, there was again a period of relaxation. As early as 1933, one could see signs of a tendency to encourage Russian nationalism, to soft pedal, if not to renounce, the doctrinaire ideal of world revolution which had done so much to impair normal relations with foreign countries.

Communist publicity abroad began to assume the form not of appeals to violent overthrow of existing regimes, but rather of glowing accounts of social and economic progress in Russia. The antifacist ideal also was stressed. Then came the disillusioning shock of the Stalin-Hitler Pact.

On June 22, 1941, with the sudden German attack, came the greatest test for the Soviet regime since the civil war. It is not surprising that a certain confusion should pervade American public opinion about the Russia that has emerged from the Revolution. There has been far too much propaganda, far too little sober analysis.

Since the beginning of the Soviet-German War there has been a natural rise in American sympathy for Russia as a country which was fighting the menace of Hitlerism. In this moment, when the Russian people are fighting with steadfast courage for their system, or for their country, or both, the very process of struggle against one brand of totalitarian tyranny shows some signs of loosening the totalitarian shackles in Russia. When there is official Soviet propaganda against German persecution of religion, there may be an impulse to better the Soviet record in this field. When the Russian people, on the battlefield or behind the lines of occupation, carry on a crucial struggle against the Gestapo they may begin to feel that they would get on better without a GPU.

Soldiers Do Well

The information, censored, dim and fragmentary, that reaches us about the course of the titanic war of men and machines that has been fought out during the last months in Russia, conveys the impression that Russian soldiers and junior officers have shown up better than the high command—another straw that may point in the direction of greater democracy in the future.

One of China's veteran revolutionaries, viewing a monument to commemorate the nationalist revolution on which space had been left for description of future events, remarked:

"It is well that this space has been left. The story of the revolution is far from finished."

This is certainly also true of Russia, where a completely new epoch in Soviet history began with the German invasion. It may be that, as a sequel to the present war, through ways and means which cannot yet be anticipated, it will be shown that the tremendous sacrifices which the Russian people have borne are not in vain and that the climax of the present ordeal will be a Free Russia in a Free Europe.

Roosevelt's Letters to Soviet And Stalin's Reply Issued

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Following is the text of a State Department announcement paraphrasing an exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin, and the text of a letter from the President to Mikhail Kalinin, President of the U. S. S. R.

The letter addressed to Mr. Stalin by the President under date of Oct. 30, 1941:

I have examined the record of the Moscow conference and the members of the mission have discussed the details with me. All of the military equipment and munitions items have been approved and I have ordered that as far as possible the delivery of raw materials be expedited.

Deliveries have been directed to commence immediately and to be fulfilled in the largest possible amounts. In an effort to obviate any financial difficulties immediate arrangements are to be made so that supplies up to $1,000,000,000 in value may be effected under the Lend-Lease Act.

If approved by the Government of the U. S. S. R. I propose that the indebtedness thus incurred be subject to no interest and that the payments by the Government of the U. S. S. R. do not commence until five years after the war's conclusion and be completed over a 10-year period thereafter.

I hope that special efforts will be arranged by your Government to sell us the available raw materials and commodities which the United States may need urgently under the arrangement that the proceeds thereof be credited to the Soviet Government's account.

At this opportunity I want to tell you of the appreciation of the United States Government for the expeditious handling by you and your associates of the Moscow supply conference and to send you assurances that we will carry out to the limit all the implications thereof. I hope that you will communicate with me directly without hesitation if you should so wish. . . .

Letter From Stalin

The letter by Mr. Stalin under date of Nov. 4, 1941 to the President of the United States:

The American Ambassador, Mr. Steinhardt, through Mr. Vyshinski (Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs) presented to me on Nov. 2, 1941, an aide memoire containing the contents of your message, the exact text of which I have not yet received.

First of all I would like to express my sincere thanks for your appreciative remarks regarding the expeditious manner with which the conference was handled. Your assurance that the decisions of the onference will be carried out to the limit is deeply appreciated by the Soviet Government.

Your decision, Mr. President, to grant to the Soviet Union a loan in the amount of $1,000,000,000 subject to no interest charges and for the purpose of paying for armaments and raw materials for the Soviet Union is accepted with sincere gratitude by the Soviet Government as unusually substantial aid in its difficult and great struggle against our common enemy, bloodthirsty Hitlerism.

I agree completely, on behalf of the Government of the Soviet Union, with the conditions which you outlined for this loan to the Soviet Union, namely that payments on the loan shall begin five years after the end of the war and shall be completed during the following 10-year period.

The Government of the U. S. S. R. stands ready to expedite in every possible way the supplying of available raw materials and goods required by the United States.

I am heartily in accord with your proposal, Mr. President, that we establish direct personal contact whenever circumstances warrant.

Message to Kalinin

The text of President Roosevelt's message to President Kalinin follows:

Upon the national anniversary of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, I wish to extend to you my felicitations and sincere good wishes for the well-being of the people of your country and to tell you how enheartening the valiant and determined resistance of the army and people of the Soviet Union to the attacks of the invader is to the people of the United States and to all forces which abhor aggression. I am confident that the sacrifices and sufferings of those who have the courage to struggle against aggression will not have been in vain.

I wish to assure you of the desire of the government and people of the United States to do everything possible to assist your country in this critical hour.

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An Army Recruiter Calls

Wide World

Women Want to Give Hitler His Come-Uppance

Mrs. David Randall of Slough, Buckinghamshire, England, who sought to raise an army of women to fight "in the streets, lanes, and hills" in case of an invasion of England, pays a recruiting call on a neighbor.

Tommygun Girls Are Ready

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP) — British housewives and women clerks and factory hands now are receiving rifle range instruction and their organizer, Mrs. R. Randall of Slough said: "It's a cinch I am inundated with letters from all over Britain asking to join my Amazon Army."

These "Tommygun girls" responded to a call by Mrs. Randall, who a few days ago declared that if Britain were invaded the women "will carry out Prime Minister Churchill's words to fight in the streets and hills and never give in."

Her appeal was made primarily to all women between 40 and 60 who cannot work in war industries or the militarized women's services.

Nazi Retreat Near Moscow; Sevastopol Under Foe's Guns

By the Associated Press

Friday, Nov. 7

While the Russians claimed to be driving the Germans back in a heavy counteroffensive around Volokalamsk, 65 miles northwest of Moscow, the Germans declared their troops had driven to within artillery range of Sevastopol.

The German military commentator, explaining the reported setback in the Moscow sector, said weather conditions had precluded major military operations in that region.

The RAF fighter wing in Soviet Russia has destroyed 15 airplanes and possibly 10 more for the loss of one hurricane, the British Air Ministry News Service said today.

It disclosed that Murmansk, northern Russian port, was in the area patrolled by the RAF and that since the wing had arrived in Russia Murmansk had been raided only twice.

Snow has converted the countryside into a deserted waste, the Air Ministry said, and the RAF airdromes are being rolled twice daily to keep a surface hard enough for use.

1,000 Rubles Per Plane

It added that the Russian Air Force recently presented the British Wing Commander with a check for 15,000 rubles, "intimating that Soviet airmen received 1,000 rubles for each enemy aircraft they shoot down." The RAF Benevolent Fund received the money.

Informed London sources said that Hitler had withdrawn most of his planes from the Moscow and Leningrad fronts apparently for the winter, thus substantially confessing his failure to take those major objectives.

Moreover, it was added, he faces the necessity of pitting his Southern armies against a strong Russian defense.

This, the most hopeful estimate of the Russian position to come from these conservative London quarters in weeks, was accompanied by official Soviet dispatches reporting that the German lines had been broken at several points before Moscow and that in those areas the invader was retreating and suffering heavy losses.

General Soviet counterattacks which had been rolling since Nov. 4 were said in official Russian advices to have recaptured a series of towns and villages and to have put German communications, one of the greatest objectives of such a drive, in chaos.

Artillery Halts Tanks

Specifically in the sector west of Moscow about Mozhaisk, which is 57 miles distant, Russian artillery fire was declared to be beating back swarms of German tanks.

On the left flank of the Moscow front, that is somewhere to the southwest, the strongest of all these Russian drives apparently was reaching the proportions of a sustained counteroffensive, for it was said that for the fourth successive day the Nazis were being pushed back and that the rear guard of their retreat was being annihilated.

The Soviet likewise apparently held the initiative in the Donets Basin, presumably somewhere above or before the approaches to Rostov on the River Don, for earlier reports told of the withdrawal of German columns.

According to a military observer arriving in Ankara from Kuibyshev, the Russian Air Force still has "pools" of planes far behind the lines, including one in the Caucasus containing upwards of 700 aircraft.

The Russian Army, he said, has suffered tremendous losses but retains good morale and has "huge masses" of forces yet in being.

Our Army operates among its own people. It enjoys the continued support of its rear, which ensures it supplies of arms, munitions and foodstuffs. It is completely confident in its rear. That is why our Army has proved itself to be stronger than the Germans assumed and the German army proved to be weaker than one could have supposed if he had judged by the boastful statements of the German invaders.

The defense of Leningrad and Moscow, where only recently our divisions annihilated about three dozen German regular divisions, has shown that the war for our Fatherland has forged new Red Army men and commanders, airmen, gunners, tankists, mortar crews, infantrymen, and sailors who will annihilate the enemy of the U. S. S. R.

There is no doubt that all these facts have contributed to the collapse of the lightning war on the Eastern front. But it is also true that besides these favorable conditions for the Red Army, there are some unfavorable conditions which led to the temporary ill-successes for our Army. The Red Army was forced to retreat and yield to the enemy a number of regions of the Soviet Union.

Lack of Second Front

What are those unfavorable conditions? What is the cause of the temporary lack of success of the Red Army? One of the causes is definitely the lack of a second front in Europe against the German Fascists.

The matter is that at the present time on the European continent there are no armies of Great Britain or the United States conducting war against the German Fascist armies.

Therefore, the Germans need not divide their forces to conduct a war on two fronts on the West and in the East. This situation enables the Germans to send all their forces and the forces of their European allies to the East against the Soviet Union because they consider their rear is secure in the West.

This situation is such that our country leads a war of liberation alone against the united strength of the Germans, Rumanians, Italians, Finns and Hungarians.

German Boasts

The Germans boast of their temporary successes and think that they will always achieve successes against the Red Army in battles one after the other. If that were true it cannot be explained why the Germans have brought to their assistance the Finns, Italians, Hungarians, and Rumanians against the Red Army.

There is no doubt that the lack of a second front in the West considerably improves the position of the German Army. Neither can there be any doubt that the establishment of a front on the European continent, which, under the present circumstances, would undoubtedly be effective, would considerably ease the position of the Red Army.

One of the reasons for the temporary lack of success of our Army is an insufficient number of tanks. In modern war infantry without tanks and the support of an air force has a very difficult task.

Our air force is qualitatively superior to the German. Our gallant airmen have won glory and honor. But at the moment we have fewer planes than the Germans.

Need More Tanks

Our tanks are qualitatively superior to German tanks. Our gallant tankists and artillery men have many times put to flight "famous" German troops. Nevertheless, the quantity of our tanks is several times less than those of the Germans. We cannot say our tank industry is working badly or is giving few tanks to the front. But, nevertheless, the Germans are producing many more tanks because they have the industries of Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium, and Holland.

If it had not been for this circumstance, the Red Army would have defeated the German Army long ago . . . when they started to attack the Czechs, the Slovaks, Poles, Norwegians, Danes, Dutch, Belgians, French, Serbs, Greeks, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Latvians, Estonians, Lithuanians—when they started to aim at world domination—the Hitler Party ceased to be a Nationalist Party. . . .

To hide the real nature of their internal regime, the Hitlerites pretended to the whole world that Britain and the United States are plutocratic states. In those countries there exist workers' parties, workers' trade unions and parliaments. But in Germany under the Hitlerite regime all these are destroyed and butchers enforce the reactionary Hitlerite regime.

Henceforth our task, the task of the peoples of the U. S. S. R., the task of our Red Army men, commanders, and political instructors of the Red Army and Red Fleet, will be to annihilate all Germans from now onwards who dare to get onto our territory. We will give the German invaders death.

Three Basic Factors

There are three basic factors which will bring about the inevitable destruction of the Hitlerites. They are, first of all, the unstable rear in Germany itself and the instability of the regime in Europe.

The German invaders have enslaved the peoples on the continent of Europe from France to the Soviet Baltic . . .

Only Hitlerite fools can fail to understand that the enslaved peoples of Europe will fight and will rise up in arms against the Hitlerite yoke.

Great Britain and the United States of America will give every help to the peoples just as we will.

Secondly, there is instability of rear of Hitlerite invaders . . .

A short while ago at a conference in Moscow the representative of the United States of America, Mr. Harriman, said he would systematically aid our country with tanks and airplanes.

As is known, we have begun to receive arms from the United States of America, and once more it can be said with confidence that with the aid of the United States of America and Great Britain, the Soviet Union. . . . (drowned by applause).

These are factors which determine the inevitable doom of the German-Fascist regime . . .

Our first task, of course, is to liberate our own territory and our own people from the German-Fascist yoke. We have no war aims of imposing our regime, Slav or otherwise, on the enslaved peoples of the world who are waiting for our help. Nor can we have such aims.

Our aim is to help these people, to liberate them from the Hitlerite tyranny, and then to leave them free to live on their own lands as they wish. There can be no interference in the affairs of other people. To reach our aim we have to crush the war might of the German invaders, we must annihilate all Germans who set foot on our country. . . .

Revenge is now our task. We must and can carry it out. . . .

Long live our Red Army, our Red Fleet! Long live our glorious native land! Our cause is right! Victory will be ours!

Excerpts From Stalin's Plea for a Second Front

Early transcription of Premier Joseph Stalin's first radiocast yesterday were incomplete. Following are textual excerpts from the speech as recorded, translated, and distributed by the Soviet Monitor, London listening post of Tass, official Russian news agency.

Comrades, 24 years have just passed since the October revolution. At this meeting we usually sum up the results of our peaceful labors.

We have spent more than four months of fierce struggle against the German invaders. War has stopped our peaceful construction to some extent.

We are faced now with the task of winning this war.

The enemy has taken a large part of the Ukraine, Byelorussia (White Russia), Moldavia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and a number of other parts of our country.

Assails Plunderers

The German Fascist invaders are plundering our country. They are seizing the best lands of our peasants. They are torturing our peasants and our women and children.

The enemy is throwing ever new forces into the front, making every effort to seize Leningrad and Moscow, for he knows that winter will be bad for him.

The French Government allowed itself to be frightened by the specter of revolution. They went on their knees to Hitler and refused to defend their own country.

Despite the efforts of Hess, not only did Britain and America not join the campaign of the German Fascist invaders against our country but on the contrary found themselves in the same camp as the Soviet Union against Hitlerite Germany.

Hitler Miscalculated

It appears that the German policy of frightening with the specter of revolution has exhausted itself and is no longer of any use in the new situation. And not only is it of no use, but it is also dangerous in some respects. War will have a directly opposite result. Hitler's position is not stable; his rear is not stable because of the firm stand of our Red Army. Here, also, Hitler miscalculated.

It is quite clear that any other state having losses in territory that we have had at the present time would not have withstood it but would have fainted away. If the Soviet system for five months has stood the test and has strengthened its rear still more it means that the Soviet . . . (a few words drowned out by applause).

Even here they miscalculated, having overestimated their own strength and underestimated our resistance. It is true that both our Army and our Navy are still young, they have only been fighting for four months, they do not entirely consist of regular units, whereas they are confronted by a German Army and Navy consisting of regular soldiers and sailors who have experience of two years of war.

China Willing to Accept U. S. Control of Burma Road

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 7 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today China would be disposed to accept any suggestion for placing the Burma Road—China's life line for war supplies—entirely under United States direction and control.

A group of American experts returned recently after making a survey of the strategic highway and submitted a report to Generalissimo Chiank Kai-shek.

Chinese quarters said Japanese severance of the Burma Road would not finish the war but would have a crippling effect on continued Chinese resistance.

[Increased reinforcements of Japanese troops in Indo-China have led to speculation by observers that the Japanese Army was preparing an offensive to cut the supply route.]

In Tokyo Lt.-Col. Kunio Akiyama, Japanese Army spokesman, told a press conference the Army hopes the Burma Road to China will be closed to traffic as a result of Ambassador Saburo Kurusu's trip to Washington.

The Japanese Army has refrained from attacking Yunnan Province through which the road passes not only because of the difficulties of terrain but because it hoped supplies to Chungking would be halted by diplomatic measures, Col. Akiyama said.

Ship Fatalities Rise

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Known fatalities in the mine-sinking of the Japanese steamer Kehi Maru rose to 20 today and a Japanese spokesman sought Washington support to Tokyo's protest to Soviet Russia, declaring that floating explosives violated the freedom of the seas.

"America must support Japan's stand on this issue," said Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman.

A Domei dispatch from Keijo said reports to the Korean Government General showed 281 rescued, 111 still missing from the passengers and crew of the Kehi Maru, 4,523-ton vessel which went down Wednesday night about 130 miles out in the Sea of Japan, and southeast of the minefields of the Russian port of Vladivostok.

The Korean Government announced 59 drifting mines of Soviet make had been swept from the Sea of Japan off Korea and the Japanese Navy said it had located 133 since Aug. 29.

Five Japanese fishing craft were said to have struck mines during the past two months.

Foreign Minister Shegenori Togo said the Foreign Office had made a rigid and determined protest through Constantin Smetanin, the Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo, on the Kehi Maru sinking.

Magruder Leaves

CHUNGKING, Nov. 7 (AP)—Brig. Gen. John Magruder, head of a United States military mission to China, left this provisional Capital by plane yesterday for Kunming, Capital of the province of Yunnan.

Although the purpose of the trip was not disclosed, some sources expressed the belief General Magruder intended to investigate the possibilities of effective Chinese resistance if Yunnan Province were invaded.

It was believed likely that he planned also to look into the flow of supplies to China over the Burma Road.

Educators Stress Role of Palestine

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—A group of prominent American educators, including 46 college presidents, deans and chancellors, last night urged the recognition of Palestine as "a factor of major importance" toward the rescue of victims of Nazi persecution.

The statement, made public by the Emergency Committee for Zionist affairs, was issued on the 24th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, which pledged Great Britain to "facilitate the achievement" of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

Among the presidents and chancellors signing the appeal were Howard L. Bevis of Ohio State University, H. C. Byrd of the University of Maryland, Dr. O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University, Dr. Robert C. Clothier of Rutgers University, Arthur A. Hauck of the University of Maine, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh of Boston Univesity, Dr. J. J. Tigert of the University of Florida, Dr. R. B. von Kleinsmid of the University of Southern California, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, Dr. C. C. Williams of Lehigh University, and Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase of New York University.

First Army Corps Trapped by 'Foe'

WITH THE ARMY IN THE CAROLINAS, Nov. 7 (AP)—The first Army field exercises ended yesterday when Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum's First Army hemmed in the First Army Corps in a corner of the Carolinas maneuver area.

The First Armored Division's efforts to hit the vastly superior force failed and the problem was called off because the situation was unable to develop further.

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France's Lack of Supplies Puts Industry in Peril

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France, Nov. 7—A new danger for France in the second winter of the armistice is the widespread unemployment which is foreseen following the closing down of entire industrial regions for lack of raw materials.

The crisis has not yet reached its height, but many factories in both Occupied and Unoccupied France are now using up the last of their raw supplies. This will be followed shortly by laying off their employees or at best reducing the work week to a very low level.

Little has been printed in the country as yet about this serious situation, which threatens to bring on even harder times. The Government tries to put off the fatal day of closing down en masse by as even a distribution as possible of the slender supplies of raw material still available in France or North Africa.

It has offered premiums also for all old metals to throw into the empty stocks, but this can at best be only a stopgap, and the industrials know that there is only one way for them to keep going from now on.

Winter Unusually Cold

That way is by relying upon Germany for raw materials, which means closer collaboration. Even at that, collaboration cannot develop rapidly enough to prevent serious unemployment.

To make matters worse, winter has opened unusually cold again, and even the south of France has been shivering for the past fortnight. The shortage of fats of any kind is moreover beginning to have a marked effect on the entire population.

If widespread unemployment adds its miseries to the short food rationing, then the problems to be faced this winter will indeed be serious.

Used as Propaganda

This shortage is having its political effect. The French people have been told repeatedly that if they lack food and other necessities of life, it is due to the Atlantic blockade.

The average person feeling the pinch of hunger cannot but help be affected by such statements.

The man in the street does not think in terms of war strategy or even of war necessities such as the blockade. He knows only that he is hungry and cold.

In the factories also, where workers have long been in the habit of working with raw materials coming from overseas, the failure of this raw material to arrive, leading to reduced hours of labor and the threat of complete unemployment is also being used by Vichy politicians to the full.

A very large portion of French opinion has, since the armistice, remained in its heart faithful to its old alliances. It may be that public sentiment can be swung in the opposite direction under the stress of keen privations. But to what extent remains to be seen.

Meanwhile Vichy is using every effort to push on with the new plan for the working out of a complete corporative state. The professions and industries have been asked to work out their share of the "charter of work."

The "charter of work" has been played up on the social side as being the only way to bring about a decent level of existence for the entire populace and as putting an end to class war. All are aware that anything like a wave of strikes and lockouts in this critical period would bring on the most dangerous situation.

Trials Set for Jan. 15

At the moment public opinion is too preoccupied with these considerations to think beyond them, although the long awaited trials of the "men responsible for the defeat" before the Special Court of Riom have now been fixed for Jan. 15—in the middle of this critical winter.

These trials will inevitably drag out for months since the prosecutors' indictments and findings occupy 100,000 pages and there are 650 witnesses already cited on the Government side alone.

The average citizen says "what a bore!" Marshal Pétain, however, says that these trials are not without their political consequences.

The trials will also occur in a special atmosphere due to the strong resistance Russia has put up to the German war machine, which has by now made every Frenchman realize that the German campaign in the west last year was a walkover in comparison to the Russian campaign.

To many this has meant a state of national humility but to others it has caused a feeling that measures should be taken against the men who let France reach such a state—although these are not in the opinion of the people exclusively those now up for trial. For a thinking few, the Riom trials will emphasize that the country as a whole was responsible for the defeat rather than a few men, and that France itself will be on trial at Riom.

'Gigantic Effort' Needed for Victory, de Gaulle Warns

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, said today a "gigantic effort" was necessary to produce "astronomical" quantities of tanks and airplanes for men who "some day will have to go into action in Europe, Asia and Africa."

He spoke at a Foreign Press Association luncheon.

Perhaps, he said, it will be the action of 100,000 tanks, combined with that of 100,000 planes and supplied by 50,000,000 tons of shipping, "which will cause the enemy's mechanized system to crumble and with it the whole edifice of German tyranny."

He said it seemed to be in keeping with the logic of events that Germany should soon seek "the respite she needs" but asserted it "is quite certain in advance" that any German solicitations never would be accepted.

Dakar: Vichy Speeds Nazi 'Spearhead'

Trans-Saharan railway is now nearing completion —Is it Hitler 'bridge' to the Americas?

How the Nazi forces are rushing to completion all preparations for making Dakar a powerful spearhead in the move against America and its shipping—including building of the Trans-Saharan railroad, the main feedline for the west African port—is described by an authority on the strategic situation. Another article on the same subject appeared yesterday.

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Battle of Russia" has attracted so much attention during the last month that interest has been diverted from the continuous preparation for the forthcoming, even more spectacular battle: "The Battle of the Atlantic."

Almost no notice was taken of the recent decree, issued by Jean Berthelot, Vichy's Minister of Communications, and published in "Le Temps," in which it was announced that, "to carry on this building (Trans-Saharan Railway), minor railway lines in France will be taken up and the rails shipped to Africa."

This decree has been supplemented within the last day or two by the publication of another authorizing the construction of a dirt road along the route of the railroad all the way from Colomb-Béchar in the north down to Gao, where the line will meet the Niger River in the south, which is clearly for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of rails and other material to various points on the line.

Presumably this roadway will facilitate the beginning of construction operations at various points along the route and so hasten the work.

Hitherto, a large quantity of foreign, especially American made rails, were used for construction of this all-important railroad, but this outside supply was cut off as soon as it was realized that the Vichy Government, despite all its protestations to the contrary, was carrying out strict orders from Berlin, which required the completion of this strategic line at the earliest possible date.

Strange as it may seem, the Nazis were allowed to acquire American rails for constructing the Trans-Saharan Railroad, connecting link between Greater Great Germany and Dakar, thereby allowing this port to become a principal submarine base for a direct Nazi attack upon United States shipping.

The Germans believe there is still time to finish this railroad and to establish a naval base at Dakar which will permit them to cut American supply routes to Russia via the South Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.

Scrapping of French railroads, therefore, is of minor importance to Hitler, who is solely intent upon carving out a vast Eurasian and Eurafrican empire, cost what it may. It is equally true that the Nazis attach little or no importance to labor conditions which the French are forced to impose in order to hasten the construction of this line across some of Africa's most desolate waste lands. The speed with which Dakar can be linked with Oran, on the Mediterranean, is the only matter which the Germans consider as vital.

Development Admitted

Even before the present war, Dakar was regarded as a "great oceanic fortress" on the eastern shore of the South Atlantic. Today, unfortunately, it is no longer controlled by the Allies. Actually, Germany and Italy are the masters of this stronghold.

Vichy, moreover, has made no secret of the fact that Dakar has been extensively developed since the armistice and that further work on its quays, moles, hangars, port installations, special quays for oil tankers and oil storage plants, is being pushed ahead as fast as the means at the disposal of the port authorities allow.

Vessels with a draft up to 32 feet can comfortably enter this French West African port. In 1938, almost 7,000 ships called there, embarking and discharging roughly 2,500,000 tons of freight, of which approximately 2,000,000 tons consisted of coal and fuel oil.

Dakar has already been equipped with 21 loading berths alongside its quays and a further anchorage space for 18 vessels is available, inside the sea-walls which protect the port.

According to fairly recent figures, its total length of quayage amounts to 8,115 feet. Besides, Dakar is well-supplied with up-to-date loading machinery, electrical railway lines connecting all parts of the port as well as with first rate ship repairing yards.

Reports from Dakar also stress the great activity going on in strengthening land fortifications in the neighborhood of this city. It is said that despite the absence of Nazi technicians on the spot, land defenses protecting this harbor have been increased to more than 700 guns. This is a very different situation from a few years ago.

Nazis Arrived Early

Although Vichy protests indignantly every time mention is made of any German "tourists" in French West Africa, it is known that shortly before the war broke out, an agreement was concluded between Air France, Lufthansa and the Ala Littoria, allowing these three companies to operate in common a trans-South Atlantic air line. On March 2, 1939, the Journal de la Marine Marchande announced that the German and Italian companies were installing their equipment on the airports of Dakar. In September, 1939, Georges Mandel, former Colonial Minister, now interned by Vichy, ordered the German ground crews and pilots to be interned.

Immediately after the armistice, a German military commission arrived in Dakar by air. It is probable that the interned German and Italian pilots and ground crews were not definitely withdrawn. Even Vichy reports that the airports and landing fields in the neighborhood of this city have been greatly amplified within the last year.

Machines and supplies can be carried by trucks from Oran to Dakar in some 10 days. This mode of transportation is and will continue to be used until the completion of the Trans-Saharan Railroad.

In any case, this "Atlantic fortress," as a submarine base, is almost perfect in that it affords excellent shelter for these tiny craft. Moreover, it is far enough away from large enemy air fields to make the danger of aerial bombardment insignificant and it is adequately protected by its land batteries against a surprise attack from the sea. In addition, it is only 1,862 miles from Natal, on the opposite coast of Brazil.

Small Nazi submarines of 750 or even 500 tons could not find a cozier harbor than Dakar. Unfortunately for Germany, so long as the Trans-Saharan Railway remains incomplete, Dakar cannot be supplied with many essentials, like coal, fuel oil, spare submarine parts and even submarines themselves. The nearest coal fields are those in Morocco and oil deposits, at least those which are exploited at present, are even farther away, in Europe or Asia.

'Bridgehead to America'

Consequently Dakar, without an inter-connecting link with Europe, will remain as usual a peacetime port-of-call. But, when even a light field railway or emergency track links Oran to Dakar, as the Vichy Colonial Minister Admiral René Platon has already declared, "The Trans-Saharan Railway will be not only an extension of France, it will make Dakar Europe's bridgehead to America."

Critics of this project maintain that this road would consume at least 300,000 tons of rail steel. This amount can be readily found in France despite the fact that one of the first things the Germans did after settling down in France, was to remove a large quantity of French railroad and street car tracks.

Part of this material was sent to Poland for repairing railways in Eastern Europe, but a far greater portion became scrap-iron for German blast furnaces.

Still there were so many local and regional lines in France before the war, that the French themselves thought they could do away with several thousand miles of tracks without any inconvenience.

Rational exploitation of automobile lines at this time would, no doubt, have enabled France to scrap even two or three times this amount, without causing undue hardship on transportation. But at a time when shortage of gasoline has compelled France to stop vitally important automobile lines, orders from Berlin to dedicate rails for the construction of an imperialistic railroad across the Sahara Desert, inflict on the French people another heavy sacrifice.

Protection Difficult Task

This construction problem is not completely solved by adapting second-hand French rails to the great Trans-Sahara enterprise. These same rails have to be carried across the British guarded Mediterranean to North Africa. Until recently, vessels leaving French ports for Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia have been put under relatively few restrictions by the British, who have been anxious to avoid an open conflict with the Pétain Government.

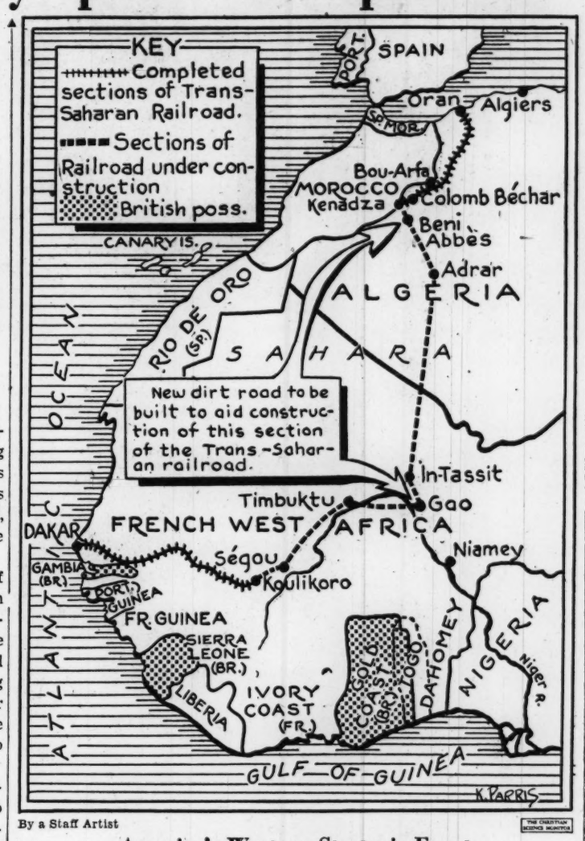
Even when Great Britain intervened, as happened with ships loaded with materials bound for Libya, the British naval patrol in the Mediterranean has been unable to bar the entire traffic between Europe and North Africa. So it must be conceded that, despite occasional losses, Hitler's satellites might deliver enough French rails to complete the Trans-Saharan Railroad.

In reality, the burden of protecting the United States from Hitler's "bridgehead of Europe to America" is not a simple task for British destroyers which at present are trying to patrol the sea lanes of the whole Mediterranean. Each shipload of rails which leaves Marseilles or Port-Vendres, slips by the British blockade and arrives safely in Oran, brings Dakar just so many miles nearer to the vital shipping lanes of the United States.

Before very long it may be right on top of them.

It is very difficult to estimate how many months are yet required to complete this new strategic railway. Hitler, a few weeks ago, boasted that his engineers had constructed or reconstructed many thousands of miles of railroads in conquered territories of eastern Europe. What is certain is that an emergency railroad track can be laid down with almost incredible speed through the most difficult country and even under the most difficult circumstances, provided there is the proper urge. This has been proved over and over again in the present war and even in the last.

Once the Nazis have accomplished their dream of establishing an effective submarine base at Dakar, the sinking of United States freighters, like the Lehigh, are likely to be no longer isolated incidents. England's lines of communication with South Africa, India and the Far East as well as those of the United States with Central and South America will lie in the wake of those Nazi "rattlesnakes" as President Roosevelt terms them, and both British and American vessels will be easy prey for hit and run attacks by German U-boats, operating out of Dakar, at a distance of only 1,800 miles from American shores.



By a Staff Artist

America's Western Strategic Front

Route of Trans-Saharan railroad to Dakar which Vichy France is speeding to completion under the urgent prodding of the Nazis.

U. S. to Speed Fullest Aid To Soviet at Once

Continued from Page 1

Import Control Administrator; while the Iranian mission is reported as headed by Brig. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler.

In the past American industrial and aviation missions have gone into this area to accelerate and coordinate American aid to the British Near Eastern and North African forces. The present missions, however, are believed to be empowered with the broader task of implementing Russian resistance.

Ordnance Production

An indication of what this American aid may mean has come from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who reported that American arms production in October was 80 times larger than it was in May, 1940, when the German armies swept through the Low Countries. He said that Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, had reported to him that by March, 1942, deliveries would be 265 times the May, 1940, rate and that by next June they would be 360 times as great.

In May, 1940, the Ordnance Department was delivering to the Army critical items of fighting equipment and ammunition to the approximate value of $1,000,000. The Secretary said that 125 carloads of component parts for ammunition alone are now being produced daily.

The Navy also issued an encouraging report that between Jan. 1 and Oct. 31 of this year it commissioned two battleships, one aircraft carrier, 13 destroyers, and nine submarines. In addition, it launched two more battelships, five cruisers, 15 destroyers, and 12 submarines, while keels were laid for still two more battleships, three aircraft carriers, 17 cruisers, 71 destroyers, and 22 submarines.

As had been anticipated, Congressional reaction over the decision to open the lend-lease program to the Soviet Union was more or less divided along the present lines of support for or opposition to the President's foreign policy.

Senator Tom Connally (D), of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, applauded the decision as did Representative Sol Bloom (D), of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Republican Senators Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota and Robert A. Taft of Ohio, leading isolationists, condemned the act as repudiating the President's recent promise that the new lend-lease appropriation request did not contemplate aid to Russia.

More Arms Held First Need, Second Front Unlikely Now

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—Two conclusions governing the future course of the war are seen here to emerge from the declarations of Premier Joseph Stalin and President Roosevelt: First, that nobody on the democratic side is yet sufficiently armed with modern equipment to defeat Germany; second, that the second front which Stalin counts on to ensure the German defeat cannot be provided until Allied shortages in arms have been made good, mainly by Britain and the United States whose factories at present are outside the grasp of the invader.

Leaders of both the United States and the U. S. S. R. are felt here to have shown marked realism in the manner in which they have recognized both the fundamental and desperate need for a speed-up in arms, and that the main responsibility for such a speed-up falls on Britain and the United States.

Today there is a call here for a prompt declaration from Prime Minister Winston Churchill showing that the British are fully awake to and able to undertake their production responsibility.

Statement Sought

The call for a statement by Mr. Churchill is specially played up in the Daily Herald, which contends there is a need for a more comprehensive statement than any the Premier has made yet on production. The British, the Herald claims, have the greatest immediate responsibility of all for armament production since Britain is not an invaded land like Russia nor a Nation like America, only lately awakened to the dangers threatening it.

Britain is a still a long way from the goal of making the fullest use of its production potential, the Herald contends. The press as a whole here accepts the Stalin-Roosevelt challenge as a signal for the new drive to end delays and shortcomings in the organization of British war factories.

Interpretations here of Mr. Stalin's references to a second front ranges from the view that he is definitely calling for an Allied offensive and that he appreciates why it has not been possible to open a second front already, but hopes it will soon be practicable to ease the gigantic task facing the Russian forces.

Need for Offensive

Nevertheless, the urgency of the need for an Allied offensive certainly is not lost sight of—rather it appears even more pressing—in the light of Mr. Stalin's admission of Russia's inferiority in weight of equipment.

There is no longer any doubting that an Allied victory depends on factory output, and in this connection Gen. Charles de Gaulle's shrewd analysis of Hitler's successes becomes all the more significant. The Free French leader said the Germans conquered Poland because they had 5,000 tanks against 1,000; France because they had 10,000 tanks against 3,000; they were advancing in Russia because they had 25,000 tanks against 15,000.

The concluding chapter of this grim story is now in the balance. A happy ending now seems to rest in the hands of the factory workers of Britain and the United States.

There seems to be no reason in the light of Mr. Stalin's speech to revise the view that Russia sees the war in the East as a purely Russian affair from the military viewpoint—that, in fact, Russia is not calling for allied military aid as distinct from machines and raw materials. There are no indications that Premier Stalin wants extensive British troops on Russian soil despite the fact that some small units at present are fighting in the defense of Russia.

Mr. Stalin's note of confidence has strengthened the expectations here of continued Russian resistance and of Russia's capacity to win in the end with the help of equipment from the United States and Britain and with the pressure relieved in due course by the allied initiative of a second front.

President Roosevelt's speech to the International Labor Organization is hailed here as one of his most masterly efforts. His castigation of American obstructionists was particularly welcomed here as was his withering condemnation of the Nazis.

His latest reassurance of American determination to see the task of defeating Germany completed has been all the more effective when heard in conjunction with Mr. Stalin's defiant stand. The forces ranged against the Germans assuredly seem more powerful today.

Furthermore, the prospects of postwar collaboration between three great powers, the United States, the U. S. S. R., and Britain, seem more definite.

While Mr. Stalin promised no mercy to the German occupying forces, he described the war as "a just war of liberation" in which all honest people must rise against Hitler.

He declared that the Soviet had no intention of seizing other lands or interfering with the internal affairs of other nations. "Our task is to give them freedom," he said.

President Roosevelt in his speech to the I. L. O. was felt here to have made a particularly constructive contribution to the postwar outlook. What is particularly noted is the growing vehemence of his denunciation of the Nazis but at the same time his insistence that world reconstruction must not be jeopardized by vindictiveness. The importance that the President attaches to this is seen manifested in his reaffirmation yesterday of the aim of the Atlantic Charter that all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, must have access on equal terms to trade and raw materials of the world.

Meanwhile a notable contribution to the hopeful outlook for Anglo-Soviet postwar collaboration comes from the Times of London today. This paper, world-renowned as the mouthpiece for responsible British opinion, gives clearcut support for Anglo-Soviet partnership in the postwar social development.

It says, "If English tradition has in the past dwelt rather on political rights and the Soviet system on social and economic rights, it may now be recognized on both sides that exclusive concentration either on one or on other produces an imperfect society." The Times thus sees closer Anglo-Soviet relations as an important factor in the quest for a better world order.

Reich Challenges U. S. Social Order

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (AP)—Authorized sources, commenting on President Roosevelt's speech before the International Labor Organization yesterday, said today that Germany was willing to match its social achievements against those of the United States.

The President said that labor had become a "slave of the military state" under the Nazi system and that Berlin was "the principal slave market of the world."

"Nobody is hungry in Germany," a spokesman said.

"There are no multimillionaires but there is also no proletariat," he continued. "We're glad to be slave if thereby an older slavery is broken and the Reich is led into a period of liberty, comfort, and plenty. America's social order is catastrophical."

Stalin Sees Nazi Collapse 'Within a Year'

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin today gave Adolf Hitler "maybe a year" before "Hitlerite Germany must burst under the weight of her own crimes," in an address on the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, the second in as many days.

All Russia was "a single fighting camp" with inexhaustible supplies of manpower, Mr. Stalin said, adding that Germany, counting on the Red Army cracking after the first blow, "badly miscalculated."

The speech was delivered before a military review in Red Square.

Mr. Stalin contrasted Russia today with that of the October revolution, when Russia had been stripped of "the Ukraine, the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East" and had neither allies, army, nor arms and lacked bread and clothing.

No Shortage of Men

Today, he said, Russia has "no serious shortage either in food, arms or clothing," while its "reserves of manpower are inexhaustible." And it has an army, navy, allies, and "the sympathy and support of all peoples of Europe who have fallen under the yoke of Fascist tyranny."

In the face of this, he declared, the Nazis face sure disaster.

"Germany is bleeding to death, her resources giving out," Mr. Stalin said.

"The German invaders are straining their last forces. There is no doubt that Germany cannot sustain such a strain for any long time. Another few months, another half-year, one year maybe and Hitlerite Germany must burst under the weight of her own crimes."

Praises Guerrillas

"Our glorious men and women guerrillas are disrupting the rear of the German invaders," he said.

"We have temporarily lost a number of regions.

"The enemy has appeared before the gates of Leningrad and Moscow.

"The enemy calculated that after the very first blow our army would be dispersed, that our country would be forced to its knees.

"But the enemy badly miscalculated. Despite temporary reverses, our Army and our Navy are heroically beating off the enemy attacks along the whole front, inflicting heavy losses on him, while our country—our whole country—has organized itself as a single fighting camp in order jointly with our Army and Navy to rout the German invaders.

Recalls Revolution

"There was a time when our country was in a still more difficult position.

"Remember the year 1918. . . .

"At that time three-quarters of our country was in the hands of foreign interventionists. We had temporarily lost the Ukraine, the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Urals, Siberia and the Far East.

"In the midst of the conflagration of war we organized the Red Army and converted our country into a military camp. The spirit of the great Lenin inspired for the war against the interventionists—and what happened?

"We defeated the interventionists, restored all the lost territories and achieved victory.

"Now our country is in a far better position than 23 years ago. Now our country is many times richer as regards industry, raw materials and food than 23 years ago.

"Now we have allies, who jointly form a united front against the German invaders.

"Now we have a splendid Army and a splendid Navy defending with their lives the freedom and independence of our country.

"Our reserves of manpower are inexhaustible. . . .

"Is it possible then to doubt that we can and must win victory over the German invaders? The enemy is not as strong as certain terror-stricken, weak intellectuals picture him. The devil is not as terrible as he is painted. Who can deny that our Army has more than once put the much-lauded German troops to panicky flight.

"If one judges by Germany's actual position, and not by the boastful assertion of German propagandists, it will not be difficult to see that the German Fascist invaders are facing disaster.

"Comrades, Red Army and Red Navy men, commanders and political instructors, men and women guerrillas: the whole world is looking to you as a force capable of destroying the brigand hordes of the German invaders. The enslaved peoples of Europe who fell under the yoke of the German invaders are looking to you as their liberators. A great liberating mission has fallen to your lot.

"Let the victorious banner of the great Lenin wave over your heads. Death to the German invaders, long live our glorious motherland, her freedom and independence. Under the banner of Lenin, onward to victory."

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"Quixy" with visor bonnet, in deeper colors, for boys,
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EXTRA TUCK FOR ENLARGEMENT AT WAIST
ZIPPER CROTCH OPENS COMPLETELY
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Spreading California's Fame

All-Year Club of Southern California

The Sun Festival Is Advertised

Porter Bruck, President of the All-Year Club of Southern California, and Joan Leslie, who was Southern California's first "Sun Goddess," discuss one of the display panels that will tell the Nation about the second Sun Festival, a winter-long program of pageants, fiestas, sports, and cultural events.

Southern California Stage Set For Its All-Winter Sun Festival

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Southern California is busily setting the stage for its second all-winter Sun Festival, its round of something like 300 fiestas and other events on schedule between Nov. 1 and April 1, to which everyone everywhere is invited.

Californians like their fiestas—have liked them since pre-gold days—but in these times they enjoy them ever so much more if a great many persons from other States and other climes join in the festivities.

The tourist, who spends the winter or part if it in southern California, and who almost invariably brings plenty of spending money with him, is a prime motivating factor in many of the fiestas planned as well as the subsequently much-to-be-welcomed guest of honor.

People like to come to California; California likes to have them come. The Sun Festival, with its almost continuous round of entertainment events, is merely an organized way of saying, "Welcome, Stranger!"

This year the promoters and managers of the multiple-united Festival have taken a cue from abroad and from the United States Travel Bureau, and will infer in their widely-advertised invitations to all that it will not only be a relaxing pleasure to visit California sometime through the sunnyy winter, but is something of a duty as well.

In lands across the Atlantic, lands in the grip of war, it has been found that vacations and rest periods keep work-stamina and morale at higher levels, it is pointed out. "Travel Strengthens America," the Travel Bureau's new theme, is adopted without quibble or reservation by Sun Festival workers and participants.

Tourists hold second place on southern California's list of sources of basic income. Oil is first; tourists second, and motion picture production, airplane production, and citrus fruits follow in that order. In 1939, which is listed by the All-Year Club of Southern California as a "normal" year because the Sun Festival plan had not then been inaugurated, southern California's income from tourists is placed at $194,000,000. Don Thomas, Secretary of the Club, told his members recently that the first season of the Sun Festival increased this figure by 12½ per cent.

Mr. Thomas also mentioned the Sun Festival's heightening of tourist activity as a future "cushion" for this area during any possible letdown period when defense effort begins to slacken. "More than ever at that time," he said, "we will be needing the flow of tourist money, and the way to assure us of having the tourist trade then is to protect it now."

All of southern California's individual travel and allied campaigns are co-ordinated under the banner of the Sun Festival. The many separate fiestas and other events are being groomed and listed for place on the long calendar which would, if he tried to include them all, keep a visitor or Californian quite busy during the winter months.

Soon outgoing mails will be adorned with the official emblem of the Sun Festival, showing a light, lively figure like Queen Titiania of the fairies, scintillating in a bubble of ethereal blue, above the printed invitation: "300 Events—Come Early."

Soon also a young lady, Miss Janet Mantell, who held the title "Miss California" in 1939, will be touring the East as official "welcomette," and bearing far and wide official invitations.

Sun Festival events are no less varied than their settings. Some are world famous—the Tournament of Roses Parade, the Rose Bowl football game, Bing Crosby's Rancho Santa Fe golf tournament, the Los Angeles Open, richest of the winter golf tourneys, and a midwinter yacht regatta which is the largest of its kind.

Others are relatively obscure, but equally appealing. Until the last year many of them were held for the exclusive entertainment of fun-loving natives. But visitors who have sampled them find they furnish new excitement for their Sun Festival trip.

The merry Spanish Dons are responsible for the Sun Festival. In the days when Southern California was a land of vast estates ruled by highly stationed Castillians, any excuse was sufficiently plausible to start a celebration.

The first event of the Sun Festival is a picturesque revival of early California known as Olden Golden Days. It is held on Santa Catalina Island, 22 miles off shore. While the Islanders had Catalina to themselves a century ago, that is no longer true. Vacationists now join the natives in starlit musical drives along palm-bordered Avalon Bay and dance gay Spanish steps with them in the streets. Strolling troubadors in the ruffled garb of Spanish California greet visitors when they disembark and see them off when they leave.

Christmas in Southern California, celebrated outdoors, is a special treat for anyone not having seen a Southland Yule season. Sun Festival visitors should arrive early, because the season begins in November.

Southern California's varied and unusual industries are the basis for other Sun Festival events. San Bernardino, in the center of the Orange empire, presents the National Orange show each year in March. Huge citrus displays are exhibited in a building several blocks long.

Information about Sun Festival events may be obtained at any tourist bureau, or by writing the All-Year Club, Department P, 629 South Hill Street, Los Angeles. Once in, Los Angeles vacationists may get final details by calling at the Free Visitors' Bureau, maintained by the All-Year Club at 505 West Sixth Street.

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Realtors Told Inflation Here; Hear Price Ceilings Justified

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 7—"Inflation that everyone is being warned against is not just around the corner . . . it is already here in a 21 per cent rise in average commodity prices over the last 15 months.

"Inflation comes in 5 per cent price spurts, sometimes so subtly that it is scarcely recognizable until the end of the fiscal year when family budgets are all thrown out of gear."

So declared L. Seth Schnitman, assistant price executive of the Office of Price Administration Lumber and Building Materials Section, at the final session of the annual conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards here today.

He warned realtors also that average price increases based on any commodity index do not tell the factual story of "startling, even shocking" price rises in some individual commodities, which he failed to cite.

Hence the need, he said, of ceiling prices which have already been fixed on many commidities running the gamut from acetic acid to zinc scrap.

Where Ceilings Are Set

Mr. Schnitman explained that for the most part ceiling prices have been set at points of manufacture. He said that this action was being done as methodically and as gracefully as the gravity of the situation allowed.

In lumber and building materials, which most interested the assembled realtors, only three materials have come under the ceiling orders. Mr. Schnitman named them as Douglas-fir plywood, Douglas-fir lumber and Southern pine. But he anticipated many more to come as the result of cost studies now being made in a wide variety of building materials.

The speaker listed millwork, doors, fir, pine, asphalt, roofing, redwood, sewer pipe, porcelain, hardwoods, boxes, crates and even hardware and screen cloth as heading towards ceiling prices to be set to forestall inflation.

"Whether you recognize it or not," he said to realtors, "mobilization day is here . . . the day of demands upon us to forego profits of the magnitude of the first World War."

Fair Profits Untouched

He pointed out, however, that price controls did not mean a ban upon fair profits or discouragement to private capital. He described the OPM goal merely as a restraint upon the businessman's impulse to use the national emergency for the amassing of gigantic individual fortunes.

"If we can practice restraint on this score," he concluded, "though it be for the moment a thankless task, we will be infinitely better off than if the rains of inflation that have already started to pelter down should one day wash away our cherished democratic institutions."

Frank C. Biswanger of the Society of Industrial Realtors saw the day of small business approaching as the big corporations, overloaded with rush orders, are forced to permit a heavy overflow into small-time factories.

"Available modern plants," he said, "have vanished in the East. Existing older structures must now be modernized to meet the pending need of smaller industries for more space."

Both Mr. Biswanger and Mr. Schnitman foresaw this second wave of industrial expansion about to be set in motion requiring the full utilization of existing structures, many of which have been lying idle since the market crash of 1929.

The speakers warned against the construction of new plants with this heavy backlog of older buildings available. Mr. Biswanger said the rehabilitation of older structures would require only a fraction of the time and materials necessary to build new plants. He envisaged a new era of prosperity for small communities through the modernization of old buildings that have long acted as a drag upon local tax structures.

"An important job the Federal Government has overlooked," he declared, "is the creation of machinery for speeding loans for the purchase and reconditioning of industrial plants. An underwriting service should be created at once."

Great Need in East

"This great demand for putting to new use every available square inch of existing industrial space is especially pressing in the East, for there is hardly an industry from the tip of Florida to the easternmost section of Maine that has not been drawn into the defense effort.

"Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey have been awarded defense contracts of more than $1,000,000,000 each while Massachusetts and Connecticut are rapidly nearing the $1,000,000,000 mark."

Chester A. Moores, reporting for the western half of the country, emphasized the production rate of airplanes concentrated on the Pacific Coast, which "is fast approaching a $1,000,000,000 rate per year."

"The monthly rate of aircraft production as of September," he said, "would result in an annual Pacific Coast production of $750,000,000, or six times the dollar volume of 1940. Pacific Coast companies are believed to have a backlog of $3,000,000,000 in unfilled orders."

Nominations and reports of the resolutions committee will complete the business of the convention this afternoon. Selection of the next year's convention city will also be made between Philadelphia, St. Louis and Denver.

Nominations

DETROIT, Nov. 7 (AP)—David B. Simpson of Portland, Ore., was nominated yesterday for the Presidency of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. He was without opposition, and delegates said nomination was tantamount to election.

Nominations for Regional Vice-Presidencies included Lee Andrews of Greenwich, Conn., and Kenneth S. Keyes of Miami, Fla.

The new Board of Directors will include J. L. Hearin, Tampa, Fla.

Frank C. Owens of Atlanta was elected Chairman of the Brokers Division of the Association. Regional Vice-Chairmen named included: New England: Carleton Hunneman, Boston; Southeast: J. F. Brownlow, Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. Keyes, President of the Miami Board of Relators, was chosen Chairman of the State Council of the Association.

Further U. S. War Move Is Opposed By Methodist Peace Commission

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Methodist World Peace Commission declared to the nearly 8,000,000 Methodists in the United States today "its belief that our Nation can best serve mankind by abstaining from further steps toward full participation in the present wars."

The statement was adopted at the annual meeting of the Commission which said it, "like the nation, was not in complete agreement on the issue of the full involvement of the United States in the war."

The large majority of the 20 members present, however, voted to send to the Church the statement including these points on which there was not unanimous agreement:

"Our Nation can best serve mankind by taking immediate steps toward creating a just and durable peace by employing its immense resources for the constructive ministry of healing and rehabilitation, and by associating itself with other nations at the earliest possible moment, in earnest efforts to rebuild the world on a foundation of justice and co-operation for the good of all.

"As first steps to a genuine new order, worthy of civilized men, we urge that our Nation take steps immediately for the peaceful solution of the situation in the Far East, with justice for all peoples, and initiate a movement calling for the early cessation of armed hostilities in Europe."

The Rev. Charles F. Boss, Jr., of Chicago, Executive Secretary of the Commission, said the group did not claim the right to speak for every individual Methodist, and added:

"While its pronouncements are not the voice of the Methodist Church in the same sense that characterizes the statements of the General Conference speaking for the whole Church, yet they are an expression of the mind of the Church in the field of peace action."

The Commission, representing all parts of the Nation, was elected by the Methodist General Conference of 1940.

Idaho's Ward Park Marks Oregon Trail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Idaho

Ward Memorial Park near Middleton, Idaho, is one of 46 outstanding markers on the old Oregon Trail, which enters Idaho from the east at Border and passes out of the State at Weiser. This park and the stately granite obelisk which stands upon it is the property of Pioneer Chapter, D. A. R. A recent project of the State Forestry Department has been to plant trees, grass and shrubbery through CCC labor and make it available as a quiet rural spot for citizens who desire to rest or picnic.

Members of Pioneer Chapter, D. A. R., dedicated the monument on April 30, 1941, as a memorial to those early pioneers who blazed the way to the rich western territory which now comprises Idaho, California, Washington, and Oregon. The ground was procured by Mrs. Cynthia Pease Mann, and was landscaped by Mrs. Anna Ford Purcell, patriotic women, interested in marking historical spots. Through neglect the park had become unbeautiful and the recent landscaping has made it a historical site worth visiting.

Los Angeles Recruits Police Force of 15,000

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7 (AP)—Los Angeles is recruiting a volunteer auxiliary police force of 15,000 men for use in emergency, Mayor Fletcher Bowron said today.

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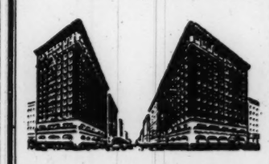
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The Home Forum

As the Garden Said to Us

After nearly a year's absence, we came back to the garden at Middlebrook rather nervously, on tip-toe, wondering if it would remember us. Since we had neglected it so long, perhaps, Jean said, it would not accept us at all; perhaps it had gone over altogether to the tenants who had cared for it in our absence. At best, we thought, it would be in a sorry condition—overgrown, tangled, and run down. Without us, how could it prosper?

Alas for the vanity of gardeners! Middlebrook had thriven without our help. If anything, it looked a little better than when we left. We pretended to be glad, but secretly were rather put out. After all, it might have missed our faithful care just a little bit. To see how it had gone through the wild flowering of spring, through the summer drought and into the autumn, all without our support, made us wonder for a moment why we ever worked so hard at it, so desperately and so long; why we had worried about it when we were far away.

* * *

"Of course," said the patriarchal goldfish in the lily pond, "we rather missed your diet of ants' eggs. The people who fed us all summer apparently were bread eaters exclusively. I do wish you would tell the next tenants not to throw bread crumbs into the pond. They only clutter up the whole place and no one will eat them. It's just about time you returned," he added crankily, "for in another week we would have gone down into the mud for the winter. Then you wouldn't have seen these." He pointed proudly with his tail, and for the first time we observed his new family, four tiny fish, one of them already turned a brilliant red, one with promising red spots, and two entirely black. "They're strong and fat," said their father, "but no thanks to you. Bread crumbs!"

The aged turtle, who has lived in the pool for seventeen years, was basking on a flat rock in the last faint rays of the October sun. "Well!" he grunted. "I'd given you up, quite. How long do you think I can keep lying out here, shivering in the sun, when there isn't any worth mentioning? Every day for a month I've been up looking for you and I had fully intended that this should be my last appearance of the season. If you hadn't come today, you just wouldn't have seen me, that's all. Nice treatment, I must say, after seventeen years! Now I'm off. A merry Christmas to you!" With that, he splashed into the water and paddled with his four outstretched hands into the depths. There he would secure warm accommodation for the winter.

* * *

Beside the pond, a single autumn crocus was still abloom, frail pink shape already battered by the rain, but still holding her head up proudly, filling her cup with sunshine. "I couldn't have stood it much longer, you know," she murmured. "All the rest of them went to bed weeks ago and I must say I'm rather sleepy. But I felt you would like to know that we haven't moved away or anything. And now, if you don't mind, I'm going to bed for a good long nap. We'll all be coming around again next September, and this time you might be on hand to meet us. It was a little disappointing!"

The rock plants had long since gone to sleep, for they are early risers and will be stirring only a few months from now; but a brave little gentian had raised a last blue trumpet and was blowing it cheerfully from under a ledge. "It's quite absurd," the gentian said, "to try to compete with the west wind at this time of year and I dare say no one can hear me, but I enjoy the music and it's good practice. The whole band will be out—let's see—why, only five months from now. How the time flies!" He blew another frail blast into the teeth of the wind, but I could see he was growing a little weary after a summer of constant bugling.

* * *

The great oak tree was in the very midst of her usual family upheaval. All her children were going off at once, streaming down in a shower of brown, each leaf crisp and crackling, setting out into the world on the back of the chuckling west wind.

"They were a very superior family this year," the old tree said. "I wish you could have seen them in their green summer clothes. Such a color! Such a sheen! But I simply couldn't hold them any longer. They always get impatient in October, you know, and a parent has no control over them nowadays!"

The dwarf cedar between the rocks complained a little about the tenants. "They had no idea," he said, "about watering. Why, there were times last summer when I was so hot and thirsty I thought I'd have to drop my cones. Look at my whiskers! All singed on one side. But I'm growing new ones. They'll be as handsome as the old ones in the spring."

"Well," I said. "It's nice to see that someone missed us."

"Missed the water," he said gruffly. "And if you'll just shake off my old whiskers I can get along faster with the new ones."

* * *

Under the old plum tree, two violets were abloom already, the first we had seen since the little girl from next door sent a dozen of them to us in Montreal last winter, all parched and wilted in a cardboard box. "It's a little early, I know," the larger violet said, "but we thought we'd take a look around before the rush started. It's so crowded in the early spring and people are bound to pick you and put you in a glass bowl. Now we have the whole world to ourselves clear out to the edge of the orchard."

But Jean didn't believe the violet had said anything. All this imagined talk, Jean said, was only the sound of the west wind in the trees. The garden, she said, got along very well without us and didn't seem to care whether we came home or not. But just the same she set to work on her primrose bed and I was quite certain now I could hear the oldest primrose say, as she divided it into half a dozen: "My, but that feels good! I was really getting far too large for my yellow dress, and my opening spring concert only a few months off!"

Bruce Hutchison

November Bluet

I shall remember you,
O little one!
Waif of the rain and dew,
Mote of the sun.

I shall remember how,
Till the end of the year,
Under a gaunt bough
You lingered here.

Here where the leaves lie
Like laughter blown,
Under a cold sky
As hard as stone,—

Chip of the bravest blue
Ever April spun,
I shall remember you,
O little one!

—From "Song of the New Hercules," by Leigh Hanes. (Boston: Bruce Humphries.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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By Courtesy of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"A Citadel of Commerce": *A Photograph by Wilbur H. Porterfield*

The Albright Art Gallery is honoring the most distinguished photographer in Buffalo with a retrospective exhibition. Wilbur H. Porterfield was born on an oil farm in Pennsylvania, but for forty-five years he has lived in Buffalo. There, in 1901, he commenced taking photographs with a Cycko camera. He has been making photographs ever since, and has also, since 1921, been on the staff of a Buffalo newspaper.

Somewhat scornful of the expensive accessories which camera enthusiasts acquire with the hope of improving their pictures, Mr. Porterfield denies he has any tricks. "It is what one sees and loves that counts. One merely learns to make the camera record an experience." What the sensitive cameraman sees is some telling atmospheric quality, a revealing play of light upon a surface, a dramatic contrast. His attitude is that of the artist who sees the world with a discerning eye, with intensity, love, and imagination.

"A Citadel of Commerce" is a composition which bespeaks the modern scene with its lustrous metals and geometric shapes. The photographer-artist has captured a fascinating aspect of the industrial panorama.

D. A.

The Plowers

Familiar rhythm guides the plow.
An old horse understands
The way of him who holds the reins
So lightly in his hands,
Who lays the furrow straight and clean,
The blue of many skies
Warm upon his wrinkled hands,
Faded in his eyes.
A man and horse against the hill.
Comrades, pioneers
Together, of the ancient lore,
The quiet turning years,
The wayward sweetness of the earth.
Comrades who have won
A sure and silent brotherhood
With wind, and rain, and sun.

Bianca Bradbury

Advice to a Young Poet

Paris, February 17, 1903

Your letter only reached me a few days ago. I want to thank you for its great and kind confidence. I can hardly do more. I cannot go into the nature of your verses; for all critical intention is too far from me. With nothing can one touch a work of art so little as with critical words: they always come down to more or less lucky misunderstandings. Things are not all so comprehensible and expressible as one would mostly have us believe; most events are inexpressible, take place in a realm which no word has ever entered, and more inexpressible than all else are works of art. . . .

You ask whether your verses are good. You ask me. You have asked others before. You send them to magazines. You compare them with other poems, and you are disturbed when certain editors reject your efforts. Now (since you have allowed me to advise you) I beg you to give up all that. You are looking outward, and that above all you should not now do. Nobody can counsel and help you, nobody. There is only one single way. Go into yourself. Investigate the reason that bids you write; find out whether it is spreading out its roots in the deepest places of your heart. . . . This above all: ask yourself in the stillest hour of your night: *must* I write? Delve into yourself for a deep answer. And if this should be affirmative, if you may meet this earnest question with a strong and simple "I must," then build your life according to this necessity; your life even into its most indifferent and slightest hour must be a sign of this urge and a testimony to it. Then draw near to nature. Then try, as a first human being, to say what you see and experience and love and lose . . . describe your sorrows and desires, passing thoughts and belief in some sort of beauty—describe all these with loving, quiet, humble sincerity and use, to express yourself, the things in your environment, the pictures from your dreams, and the subjects of your memory. If your daily life seems poor, do not blame it; blame yourself, tell yourself that you are not poet enough to call forth its riches; for the creator there is no poverty and no poor indifferent place. . . .

But perhaps after this descent into yourself and into your inner solitude you will have to give up becoming a poet; (it is enough, as I have said, to feel that one could live without writing: then one should not be allowed to do it at all). But even then this inward searching which I ask of you will not have been in vain. Your life will in any case find its own ways thence, and that they may be good, rich and wide I wish you more than I can say.—From "Letters to a Young Poet," by Rainer Maria Rilke. (New York: Norton.)

There Was Singing in Slovakia

Korytnitsa was an obscure little corner of Tatra, one of Slovakia's mountain ranges. Spread like a clover leaf in an undulating mountain valley, it was hemmed around with high, steep and timber-covered mountains. It was a health resort which boasted of mineral waters. . . . The pretty buildings with their bright paint of red, white and yellow and the superbly paved footpaths that laced their way in and out of the valley were a cheerful contrast to the wildness of the natural scene. Here were mineral baths and mineral fountains, outdoor verandas and gardens, a swimming pool and tennis courts, an orchestra and a dance hall, concerts before and after every meal, a café with newspapers and with tables for bridge and chess, small rooms simply furnished but clean and airy and commanding a view of sky and mountain and forest that would stir the most somnolent imagination, breakfast, lunch, midday tea and dinner—that is, four meals—all at the cost in American money of two and a half dollars a day! . . . Here were no swank and no extravagance, but all the comfort and abundance in the world. . . .

The manager of the hotel, a young and cheerful Slovak, invited me to his table. . . . The musicians started a folk tune, and the whole house burst into song. . . .

"We have beautiful songs in Slovakia," the manager whispered in my ear, and went back to singing. Without stopping, the musicians played song after song, and the whole house—Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, and especially the young people at the manager's table—accompanied the playing with full-throated and full-hearted singing. Then the musicians struck up Gounod's "Ave Maria." The audience sang with unlessened enthusiasm. Then followed a sonata by Grieg and another by Beethoven, and the audience followed every measure with their voices as though the sonatas were only familiar folk tunes.

I listened with increasing enjoyment and with a fresh appreciation of the sheer humanity of these people. They had come from many parts of the Republic and were of different nationalities, though predominantly Czech, and in the many-windowed and brightly lighted café deep in the mountains of the lower Tatra, singing folk tunes and classical compositions, they seemed an epitome of the traits and virtues of the whole nation. Nobody dressed for dinner; I doubt if any of them, men or women, possessed evening clothes. They played cards and chess . . . they read newspapers, books, and now for almost an hour they had been singing melody after melody, with an enjoyment, an appreciation, a spirit of good fellowship that made the room and the whole resort a place of hallowed contentment.—From "We Shall Live Again," by Maurice Hindus (New York: Doubleday, Doran).

"One thing I know"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been aptly said that one does not quarrel with proof. Through proof one is convinced of the truth of a proposition or premise; and nothing less than demonstration satisfies the earnest seeker. When John the Baptist questioned his Messiahship, Jesus sent him a message which was intended to prove beyond doubt the spiritual nature of his mission. The message recounted his marvelous works of healing and regeneration, works which proved that the Christ had come. In a certain instance Jesus healed a man blind from his birth. Skeptical onlookers questioned the demonstration and maligned the demonstrator, calling him a sinner. But the man who was healed had only one concern, and that concern was proof. He said (John 9:25), "Whether he be a sinner or no, I know not: one thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see." Then he added significantly (9:30), "Why herein is a marvellous thing, that ye know not from whence he is, and yet he hath opened mine eyes."

In his words the man showed a measure of discernment of the fact that like produces like. Even as we do not expect to "gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles" (Matthew 7:16), so men should not look for good results when their motives and aims are evil. God is good, and God is All; hence good is in reality all that exists. Divine Mind is the author of good, not evil. The all-loving Father is not the producer of sin, disease, and despair. He is infinite Spirit, Soul, divine Principle, and man is His image.

The good vine bears good fruit. Thousands of Christian Scientists are daily demonstrating health, happiness, security, satisfying companionship, prosperity, and freedom as the result of their consecrated study and practice of this religion. The demonstration of harmony in the daily experience of Christian Scientists proves the divine origin of Christian Science. Queries comparable to those asked of the man blind from his birth come to many of these students. The skeptical, the unbelieving, the scoffer, and also the earnest seeker for Truth ask, "How do you know you have found the truth?" Humbly they answer: "'One thing I know.' I was sick, and now I am well; I was poor and unemployed, and now I am serving my fellow man in the way I am best fitted to serve, and my recompense is sufficient for my needs; I was the slave of wrong desires, and now I am free from them; I was homeless, and now I have peace, satisfaction, and companionship; I was burdened with sorrow, and now I am comforted."

Man is the reflection of the Almighty; his real spiritual selfhood is secure, happy, joyous, and complete. To recognize the real man in his relation to God is to have dominion over the ills of the flesh. All that is necessary to one's happiness and well-being is found at hand when one consciously reflects divine qualities in daily experience.

Mortal belief, from which proceeds all error, is outside the realm of reality. Mortal mind looks to matter for evidence of cause and effect, when matter is but the objectification of material sense. Cause and effect are spiritual, not material. Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 207): "There is but one primal cause. Therefore there can be no effect from any other cause, and there can be no reality in aught which does not proceed from this great and only cause."

There is nothing in Spirit from which matter or mortal mind could be made. The corporeal senses claim that life and intelligence are in and of matter; but spiritual sense disproves this contention and demonstrates harmony. The allness of God is demonstrated through Christian Science. In Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, p. 157), "Christian Science impresses the entire corporeality,—namely, mind and body,—and brings out the proof that Life is continuous and harmonious."

A pupil in a Christian Science Sunday School, whose parents were not church attendants or in any way interested in the religion, was asked why he chose to attend that particular organization. The child replied simply, "I tried Christian Science, and it works." He had proved for himself that divine Love meets our needs and shows us how to solve our human problems.

Regardless of the condition or circumstance in which one may find himself, he can prove the presence and power of God by clinging steadfastly to the great fact that God is the only cause, and that anything unlike Him in nature and character is an error of belief, without reality or permanence. Inharmony falls before the understanding of God's allness, and thus harmony and security are demonstrated.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

"Než to vím"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

Pořekadlo, že člověk se nepouští do hádky s důkazem, je příléhavé. Důkaz nás přesvědčuje o pravdě tvrzení neb premissy; a nic menšího než zjevný důkaz neuspokojuje toho kdo vážně hledá. Když Jan Křtitel pochyboval o jeho mesiášství, Ježíš poslal mu vzkaz, jímž zamýšlel dokázati beze všech pochyb duchovní povahu svého poslání. Ve vzkaze uvedl zevrubně své zázračné skutky uzdravování a obrozování, skutky jež dokazovaly, že Kristus přišel. V jednom případě Ježíš uzdravil člověka slepého od narození. Skeptičtí diváci pochybovali o tom zjevném důkaze a pomlouvali dokazovatele, nazývajíce jej hříšníkem. Ale uzdravenému muži záleželo jen na jednom, a to byl důkaz. On řekl (Jan 9:25): "Jest-li hříšník, nevím, než to vím, že byv slepý, nyní vidím." Potom významně dodal (9:30): "Tot' jest jistě divná věc, že vy nevíte, odkud jest, a otevřel oči mé."

Slova toho člověka projevila, že postřehl, do jisté míry, fakt, že stejné plodí stejné. Jako neočekáváme že budeme "zbírati z trní hrozny, aneb z bodláčí fíky" (Matouš 7:16), tak nemají lidé očekávati dobrých výsledků jsou-li jejich pohnutky a účele špatné. Bůh je dobro, a Bůh je Vše; proto dobro je ve skutečnosti vše co existuje. Božská Mysl je původcem dobra, ne zla. Všemilující Otec nestvořil hřích, nemoc a zoufalství. On je nekonečný Duch, Duše, božský Princip, a člověk je Jeho obrazem.

Dobrá vinná réva nese dobré ovoce. Tisíce Křesťanských Vědců denně prokazují zdraví, štěstí, bezpečí, uspokojivé společenství, blahobyt a svobodu plynoucí z jejich věnování se studiu a praksi tohoto náboženství. Zjevný průkaz harmonie v denní zkušenosti Křesťanských Vědců je dokladem božského původu Křesťanské Vědy. U mnohých z těchto studujících jsou činěny dotazy podobné otázkám daným člověku slepému od narození. Skeptikové, nevěřící, posměvači a také ti kdož vážně Pravdu hledají, táží se: "Jak víte, že jste našli pravdu?" Oni pokorně odpovídají: "'Než to vím'. Byl jsem nemocen, a nyní jsem zdráv; byl jsem chudý a bez zaměstnání, a nyní slouží mému bližnímu způsobem mým schopnostem nejlépe vyhovujícím, a má odměna dostačí pro moje potřeby; byl jsem obrokem nesprávných žádostí, a nyní jsem jich zbaven; byl jsem bez domova, a nyní žiji v pokoji, spokojenosti a družnosti; byl jsem pod břemenem zármutku, a nyní jsem potěšen."

Člověk zrcadlí Všemohoucího; jeho skutečné vlastní bytí je v bezpečí, šťastné, radostné a úplné. Poznávati skutečného člověka v jeho poměru k Bohu znamená míti moc nad svízely tělesnosti. Vše čeho je zapotřebí ku štěstí a blahobytu člověka, je při ruce, když vědomě zrcadlíme božské vlastnosti v denní zkušenosti.

Smrtelné věření, z něhož pochází všechen omyl, je mimo oblast skutečnosti. Smrtelná mysl hledá doklady příčiny a účinku ve hmotě, když hmota je pouze uvěcněním materiálního smyslu. Příčina a účinek jsou duchovní, ne hmotné. Mary Baker Eddy píše (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 207): "Jest jen jedna prvotní příčina. Proto nemůže býti účinku z jakékoli jiné příčiny, a nemůže býti skutečnosti v něčem co nepochází z této veliké a jediné příčiny."

V Duchu není nic z čeho by hmota nebo smrtelná mysl mohly býti vytvořeny. Tělesné smysly tvrdí, že život a inteligence jsou ve hmotě nebo z hmoty; ale duchovní smysl vyvrací toto tvrzení a zjevně prokazuje harmonii. Všechnost Boha je prokázána Křesťanskou Vědou. Ve slovech Mrs. Eddy (tamtéž str. 157): "Křesťanská Věda účinkuje na celou tělesnost,—totiž na mysl a tělo,—a přináší na jevo důkaz, že život je nepřetržitý a harmonický."

Jakýsi žák nedělní školy Křesťanské Vědy, jehož rodiče do kostela nechodili, aniž se o toto náboženství zajímali, byl tázán proč se rozhodl obzvláště navštěvovati tuto organisaci. Dítě odpovědělo jednoduše: "Zkusil jsem Křesťanskou Vědu, a ona účinkuje." On sám sobě dokázal, že božská Láska ukojuje naše potřeby a ukazuje nám jak řešiti naše problémy.

Bez zřetele na stav a okolnosti v nichž jsme se snad octnuli, můžeme dokázati Boží přítomnost a moc přidržíme-li se pevně velikého fakta, že Bůh je jediná příčina a že cokoliv je Jemu nepodobné povahou neb charakterem, je omyl věření bez skutečnosti neb trvalosti. Nesoulad padá před porozuměním všechnosti Boha, a tak harmonie a bezpečí jsou zjevně dokázány.

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čitárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Giotto the Forerunner

In his own day Giotto's fame as a painter was supreme; he had numerous followers, and these Giotteschi, as they were styled, perpetuated his methods for nearly a hundred years. But, like all the great men of the Florentine school, he was a master of more than one craft. "Forget that they were painters," writes Mr. Berenson, "they remain great sculptors; forget that they were sculptors, and they remain great architects, poets, and even men of science." The beautiful Campanile, which stands beside the Cathedral in Florence, and represents a perfect union of strength and elegance, was designed by Giotto and partly erected in his lifetime. Moreover, the sculptored reliefs which decorate its lower part were all from his designs, though he lived to execute only two of them. Thus, architect, sculptor, painter, friend of Dante and of other men of his day, Giotto was the worthy forerunner of that galaxy of brilliant men who thronged the later days of the Italian Renaissance. — From "How to Study Pictures," by Charles H. Caffin. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Blueprint of Tomorrow ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

It has always seemed to us that the people who are laying plans for postwar America neglect the fact that the shape of things to come is being hinted from day to day in actions which are already taking place.

To be specific, we sat at a meeting of the subcommittee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee, with Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah presiding, at which George F. Yantis of the National Resources Planning Board testified. It is expected that Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York will testify soon before the same subcommittee.

The proposal is to lay plans now for postwar reconstruction and recovery, particularly by providing a big reservoir of public works that can be started as soon as peace breaks out. Most people agree, on a theoretical basis, that this is a wise precaution. But there is a good deal of controversy over details, and on the larger question we in Washington every day hear not only ambitious programs for re-making the United States after the war, but of re-making the world too. As to the latter programs there is not much to say. The first thing in making a rabbit pie is to catch the rabbit, and in making a world after the peace is to win the peace.

But, on the domestic subject of the United States after the war, we note certain tendencies already appearing, right now here in Washington, which indicate what postwar America may become. Or if that is too broad a generalization, at least they indicate the direction which postwar America may take.

Labor's Strides

Take labor, for example. Most of us don't like the way John L. Lewis has defied President Roosevelt. But it is obvious to almost anybody covering Washington that organized labor is making tremendous gains. Some of these gains were, perhaps, overdue. Some of them may be lost if labor pushes the patience of the public much farther. But, in general, it seems a reasonable expectation that the United States of the future is going to see a big extension of the power of labor. And while this may not be an agreeable prospect and may involve all sorts of supplementary problems, it is a prospect that must be taken into account.

A tremendous centralization of government authority is going on. Most people are so busy watching Europe they have little conception of it. When the war stops, it may be suddenly realized. Or by that time it may be so taken for granted as to cause little comment. The almost unbroken historical record is that the power that once comes to the Federal Government, here at Washington, stays here.

We are getting accustomed to paying big taxes. Will these taxes stop after the war? Probably they will be reduced. But the Nation now, in the defense emergency, is getting used to seeing the Federal Government collect more money and spend more money, and take on more and more duties, from crop stabilization to price stabilization and including all sorts of social objectives.

Take this latest treasury proposal to increase social security taxes as an anti-inflation measure. Consider that that sets up a two-fold precedent; First it enhances the idea of the Federal Government collecting money from workers all over the country to take care of their unemployment and their old age, and second that it emphasizes the Government's new responsibility for running the economic system so as to prevent inflation and to hold down business cycles.

Recent Weaknesses

The big weaknesses in the American economy before the present emergency were the paradox of poverty amidst plenty, and mass unemployment. Suddenly today industry is producing at a frenzied rate because of the intervention of the Government. If the Government can boost output in time of war, people are going to ask, why shouldn't it do it in future times of peace?

Then again business is making enormous expansions of plant and equipment. This plant is going to be left when the emergency is over. It is going to be a simple, physical result of the crisis. Maybe some of it will be scrapped. But what about the new steel mills, the new aluminum plants, the new power developments? If the country has the tools it seems hard to believe that it won't use them. America's annual output and its national income are almost certainly going to be much bigger after the crisis than in times past. The whole scale will be bigger.

Yes, and now last of all we come to the debt. That is going to be big, too. America is going to have that left as a legacy of the present emergency. It is bound to have a big effect in shaping laws, and taxes, and public thinking in years to come.

People who make ambitious plans for the future sometimes have a way of leaving the debt out, we notice. But we were struck by the testimony of Mr. Yantis on that score, before the Thomas Committee. "The wealth to pay the bill," he said in effect, speaking of proposed public works, "is created in the very doing of the work." There is no more controversial subject than this. But in general the historical record seems to be that where the productive tools of a nation are left unimpaired by a war, the war debt does not prevent a nation's prosperity. Great Britain did not pay back the Napoleonic war debt at once; the growth of its whole economy tended to absorb and minimize it.

What the story will be in the United States is anybody's guess. All we are trying to point out here is that when the emergency finally ends and we take our eyes off Europe we may find that the pattern for America's future has already been set. Set, in short, while we were thinking about something else.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Labor Shortage and Relief ..... ***By R. W. C.***

A friend declared impatiently the other day, on reading about a crying need, somewhere, for workers: "Shortage of labor? What do they mean? Why, look here, there are some 180,000 persons on relief right here in Chicago. If there were enough jobs to go around, do you suppose they'd still be asking for public help?"

That is not an uncommon reaction these days to increasing reports of shortages of workers of certain classes. The trouble is those who so react fail to take into account three important points.

First, they need to be reminded that the shortage isn't just a "shortage of men," or even just a "shortage of workers." It is for the most part a "shortage of skilled workers," or at least men and women with specific talents or training or experience. A man who never has done anything but dig ditches, no matter how healthy or how much in need, cannot at once operate a turret lathe. In industry they question, as a matter of fact, whether every physically adequate and otherwise normal and able person is fitted to be trained to operate a turret lathe.

Not in Right Place

Next, these folks fail to take into account the fact that the shortage of workers may not be at the place where those who could fill the need can take advantage of it. After one has been on relief for five, six, or more years, it is fairly certain that he has no nest egg hidden away with which to pay his way from Chicago, where there may be no jobs of the right kind, to Pittsburgh, where at the moment there may be a lack of workers. Such a situation in the long run tends to become equalized.

It is inevitable that there cannot exist for very long, even with a thousand miles between them, a situation at one end of which there is a lack of workers and on the other a lack of jobs. But the lag is there. And it is a consideration.

Perhaps a more important angle is this: That not all, in fact an astonishingly small percentage, of those people receiving relief are eligible for any kind of a job anywhere. We are not considering the Work Projects Administration rolls, on which there is a larger percentage of men and women eligible for common or semiskilled jobs in industry, when and if the positions of the right kind open at the right place. Here we are considering just the direct relief rolls, for that was what worried my friend.

Here is a most interesting breakdown of those 180,000 or so persons on the rolls of the Chicago Relief Administration in October.

Only 20,000 Able to Work

Of those 180,000, only 20,000 were able to do any kind of work. Of these, 7,500 were restricted physically from doing any but certain selective types of labor.

Of the 12,500 physically able persons, 4,239 were white men, 1,493 were white women. The rest were Negro, 2,513 men and 4,153 women.

Of those 4,239 physically able white men, 991 were under 45 years of age, the rest over.

What does this leave us? Without going into the question of race or age superiority here, the fact remains tha there were on relief in Chicago only 991 physically able white men under 45.

We must deal with some such figure as that rather than with the 180,000 in drawing conclusions as to the relationship or lack of it between the shortage of labor and the continuing demand for public assistance. It must be recognized that there can exist, side by side, such a shortage of labor, and a substantial need for public assistance.

That this need for relief is rapidly diminishing, though, is indicated in the latest figures on the situation in Cook County. For instance, in September a year ago there were 92,267 cases (which means about 277,000 persons on the rolls), whereas today there are but 62,731 cases.

To Change the Subject:

November Has Its Charm ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

This is November. It is the month of gusty winds blowing the landscape clean.

It is the time of harvest, heaped high by the roadside. Squash, like great full moons. The shiny blush of apples. Cabbages, bouncing big, frilled leaves framing the firm green bud. Glasses of jelly—small red lanterns against the light.

It is November. The month of blessings counted, heaped high, running over. It is the time for gratitude. Not just turkey, cranberry sauce and hot mince pie. Not just a day. It takes longer than that for an inventory of blessings. We have so many now.

We Count the Small Things Now

Simple blessings. We're just beginning to see and value them. To be grateful for common things . . . even for this sheet of paper, clean and white, waiting for the mark of keys, and for fingers free to play upon them . . . for the rumbling of presses, and the candor of headlines . . . for uncensored letters from friends.

I am glad for street lights as I walk home through the dusk . . . for planes overhead with passengers and mail, and nothing more . . . for a snatch of song through an open window . . . the smell of dinner cooking . . . for dogs that wag their tails and tag around small boys at play . . . for the harmless pranks of children on Halloween . . . for a sense of humor and a heart that is light.

It is November. Election time in many cities. Suddenly I am popular. I am the voter. My mailbox is jammed with letters from "upright," "honest" men. My radio is shrill with their voices. Democrats, Republicans, Communists, Socialists, good men and bad seek my vote. Some are out for selfish gain. A few are honest. At least, I am free to choose. I am glad for that.

Web of Bare Branches Against the Sky

I like this time of year . . . the way bare branches spin their webs against the sky . . . the way the sunset throws long spears of light and shadow down the street . . . the lazy spirals of smoke that rise from burning leaves . . . long winter evenings and time to think . . . the briskness of morning air, and the brushing of parchment leaves across the street like the rustle of taffeta skirts . . . the cheering of football crowds . . . concerts, and new plays opening.

We have come to a pause in the year. Vacations are over. Summer playtime has come and gone . . . like the young leaf green in spring, that loafed full-grown in the listless heat, blushed crimson at the first October frost, and vanished on a swift stream of November wind.

It is a time of gladness, and a time of prayer. Gladness for "thy rocks and rills, thy woods and templed hills," and a prayer for their endurance. Gladness for the difference between Germans and Nazis, Russians and Communism, and a prayer that, come what may, we shall remember that difference.

It is a time to guard our freedom, to shield it with all our might . . . a time to pray for unconquered peoples in the conquered lands. To stand in quiet awe at the stout spirit of British women . . . a time to pray for men adrift in boats.

It is a time to remember the persistent courage of China . . . to pity the plight of tiny Finland . . . to pray for defenders of cities . . . for the homeless, and for frightened animals who hunt familiar friends and places.

It is the harvest time of thought . . . of blessings reaped and running over. A time of sharing and rememberance.

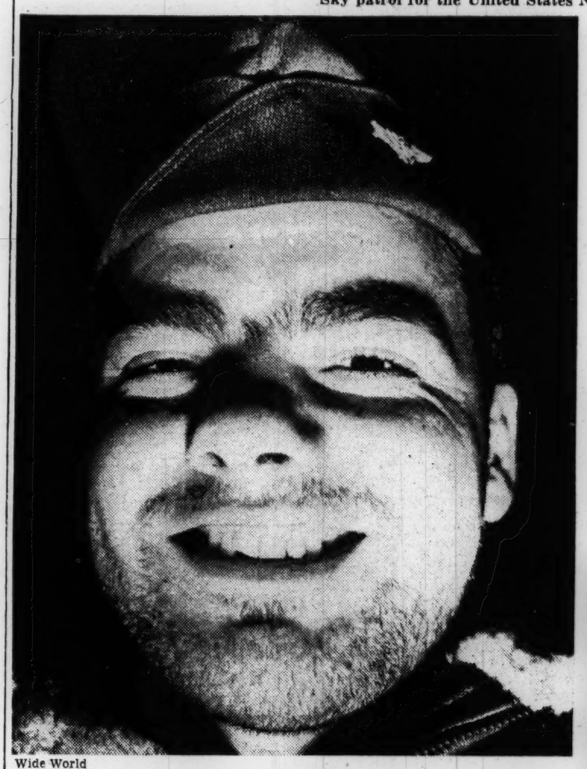
It is November.

Atlantic Air Patrol: A Story in Pictures

Pictures by International

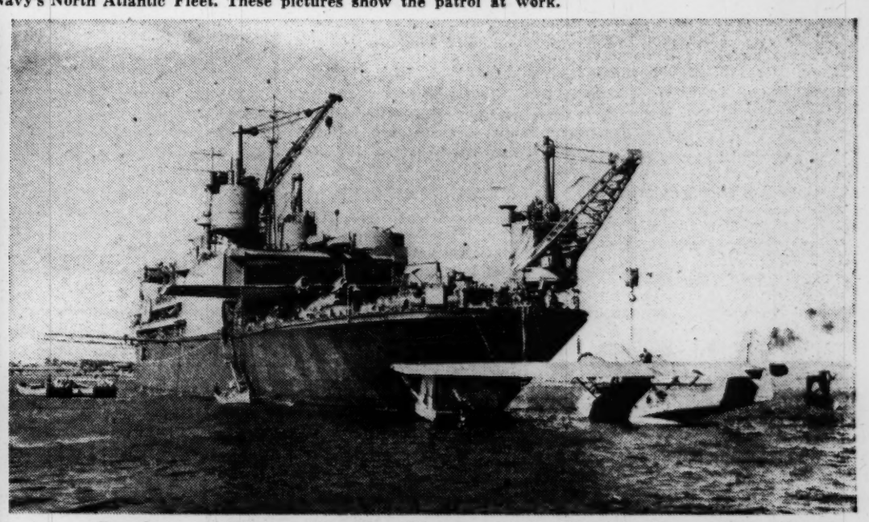
". . . From Zone to Zone, Guides Through the Boundless Sky His Certain Flight . . ."

Sky patrol for the United States Navy's North Atlantic Fleet. These pictures show the patrol at work.



Wide World

Ensign Allen Preparing His Face for Cold Weather



Rendezvous With a Seaplane Tender at the Patrol's Secret Base

Control of Operations: At the Base

Camera Catches Something of Rigor and Technical Discipline of Reconnaissance

Plane's-Eye View: The Majestic Procession of Aid to Britain Passes Under the Wings of the Air Patrol

Harvard and Army Elevens Hope for Dry Field—Trouble Looms for Eastern Trio

Crimson Defense Still Best Offense Against Grid Rival

Probable Starting Lineup

Harvard		Army
MacKinney (187), l. e.		r. e., Seip (180)
Miller (250), l. t.		r. t., Olds (195)
Peabody (185), l. g.		r. g., Michel (198)
Page (167), c.		c., Evans (181)
Pfister (197), r. g.		l. g., Murphy, Capt. (186)
Gardiner (202), r. t.		l. t., R. White (192)
Morgan (175), r. e.		l. e., Farrell (178)
Heiden (180), q. b.		q. b., Jarrell (175)
Wilson (181), l. h. b.		r. h. b., Hill (178)
Lee, Capt. (177), r. h. b.		l. h. b., Mazur (175)
McNicol (177), f. b.		f. b., J. Hatch (175)

Officials

Referee: P. N. Swaffield, Brown; Umpire: R. E. Kennedy, Spring Hill; Head Linesman: A. R. Lake, Lafayette; Field Judge: George Vergara, Notre Dame.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Harvard-Army football game is really a family show. The male side of the family appreciates the precisioned West Pointers on parade, but they still want to see a football game. Mother, sister and girl friend appreciate the football efforts, but aren't those "Kaydets" wonderful!

All week long the football forces of Harvard and the United States Military Academy have concentrated on each other's attack and defense. Every minute of every practice has been utilized to the utmost in preparedness. But most of it goes for nothing in the version of the ladies who mainly delight in the blue-gray uniformed future officers.

Rain or Shine

Rain or shine the Cadets will do their marching and rain or shine the football game will go on. It is preferable for all concerned that the sun shines for the parade will be more enjoyable and the football will be much more interesting. Both teams have interesting features that will never come to light if the turf is slippery and the ball heavy.

On the records to date, if there is to be any extra touchdown thrills, the Cadets will have to produce. Harvard, in five games, has scored only twice, beating Dartmouth 7-0, and beating Princeton, 6-4. They were beaten by Pennsylvania, 10 to 0, and Cornell, 6 to 0, and held Navy to a scoreless tie.

The invading West Pointers have a little more to show on attack, having beaten The Citadel, 19-6, Virginia Military Institute, 27-20, Yale, 20-7, Columbia, 13-0, and the scoreless tie with Notre Dame. The Army eleven has scored on every opponent with the exception of the South Bend eleven and that game took place last Saturday in New York under the muddy conditions that were not helpful to scoring by either side.

Harvard Attack

A dry field here tomorrow would reveal to what extent the Harvard attack has progressed. Known as a November team offensively, the Crimson was unable to uncork more than one touchdown run against Princeton last week due to the mud, but, weather permitting, the Harlow attack may have its chance to unfurl here. There are only two games left on the Harvard schedule, Brown and Yale, so the chances to produce are slipping away.

Because Army is endowed this season with three hard-running backs, forward passers, kickers, and a powerful blocker, the Crimson is out-matched. The home team has a good, reliable blocker in George Heiden; a runner who produces in a pinch, Capt. Franny Lee; a hard-driving fullback and passer in Don McNicol, and a prospective sophomore in Bill Wilson.

Assets Over-Balance

Against those Crimson starters, Army has one of the best all-round backs in the East in Hank Mazur, a lean, knifing fullback in Johnny Hatch, a brilliant and speedy ball carrier in Ralph Hill and the steady blocker, Herschel Jarrell. These assets over-balance Harvard when it comes to scoring punch.

The equalizer between the two elevens must come from the Harvard line. The Crimson forward wall has gained fame this season due to its ability to hold formidable opponents in check since the Penn game. Cornell did put over one touchdown, but no other team has penetrated the sturdy forwards for a touchdown since.

Loren MacKinney will start at left end and do most of the team punting. If he is kicking, his duel with Hank Mazur should be worth viewing for both are long range punters and marksmen for the sidelines. The other end position is a toss up between Jack Morgan and Don Forte.

Rugged Linemen

The starting tackles as usual will be big Vern Miller and Tom Gardiner. They will outweigh the Army tackles, Robin Olds at 195 and Ralph White at 192, but the latter is touted as one of the best tackles in the East. If Ted Michel and Capt. Ray Murphy start at guard for the Army they will have the experience to cope with Harvard's Chub Peabody and Dick Pfister, but the latter pair have the reputation.

Both teams are lacking in depth at center. The Army starting center, Bob Evans, has come along nicely and will have to be at his best to match the sterling play of the Crimson center, Johnny Page. The latter is great for his poundage (167), but hardly rugged enough to stand the pounding for 60 minutes.

Lightweight Ends

Army ends are of the lightweight variety. George Seip scales around 180 and Tom Farrell is about 178. Harvard's MacKinney goes 187 and his spare, Bill Barnes, weighs 182, but Morgan only weighs 175 and Forte is a midget by comparison, weighing only 162. The latter and Page are the types of football players who are left out of all-America rating only through their lack of poundage.

* * *

Coach Earl Blaik will lead his football players off the train at the Allston station at 3 o'clock for a workout at the Stadium at 3:45, but plans may change due to the present inclement weather conditions. The squad will spend the night at the Belmont Country Club and the Army headquarters will be at the Parker House in Boston.

* * *

In his seven years of coaching at Harvard, Dick Harlow never defeated Dartmouth under the coaching of Blaik. If he wins tomorrow it will be his first victory over a Blaik-coached eleven.

* * *

To see the Cadets march into the Stadium tomorrow spectators are warned to be in their seats by 1:15 at the latest.

Part of Visiting Backfield

Upper left: Jack Roberts, who probably saved the Cadets by an important tackle backing up the line in the Notre Dame game last week. Lower left: Herschell Jarrell, blocking back in the West Point scheme of things. Right: Hank Mazur, Lowell boy who is the spearhead of the Army attack.

Big Three Members Found The Under-Favored Teams

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If advance reports are to be believed, the Big Three of eastern football, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—traditionally speaking as far as the "big" is concerned—are in for a most trying day tomorrow. Each of their opponents is favored, Army to take Harvard, Cornell to beat Yale, and Dartmouth to set back Princeton.

Another such day as last Saturday, of course, could set all predictions to naught, but according to the weather bureau, the day will be cloudy and colder, with no rain predicted. Rain is said to be an equalizer for weaker teams, yet one team in this vicinity, Boston College, probably does not care whether it pours or not, after its 31-0 romp over Temple in the mud a week ago. The Eagles are favored to win their fourth victory in a row with Wake Forest the victim this time at Fenway Park.

Boston University goes away to Manhattan and although the Terriers have produced an excellent record so far, four wins in five starts, they will find themselves up against tough competition in the Jaspers. Tufts, the other local Boston eleven to play away from home, will be favored over New Hampshire, much to Coach Lew Manly's disagreement. Lew just doesn't want anything to interfere with his quest for his first win over the Wildcats in five years.

N. U. At Home

Staying at home, along with Harvard and B. C., will be Northeastern, which will close out its abbreviated schedule of seven games by meeting Springfield at Huntington Field, Brookline. The Huskies have by far the better team, with the boys from Springfield still seeking their first victory of the season. If Coach Jimmy Dunn wins this one, it will be his fourth victory of the campaign and tie his best record at the intown institution.

Dartmouth's visit to Princeton will not make it any easier for Coach Tad Wieman of the Tigers, who has not won a game since beating Williams in the season's opener and who already is hearing the deep-throated howl of disappointed alumni. These alumni are the same ones who were cheering Wieman a year ago when he won five and tied one out of eight games, including victories over Yale, Dartmouth, and Army and a tie with Harvard.

Yale In Trouble

Yale, whose record exactly duplicates Princeton's this season as far as wins and losses are concerned, goes to Cornell for more trouble tomorrow. Even though the Big Red lost to Columbia 7-0 last Saturday and to Navy 14-0 three weeks ago, they have too much on the ball for Spike Nelson's first-year effort.

At Providence Holy Cross will have a microscopic edge over Brown. Because of their success with passes against Colgate last Saturday, the Crusaders are expected to rely heavily on this weapon against the Bruins. If anybody is looking for a place to pick an upset, however, this might be the spot, for Coach Skip Stahley has more than pleased Bruin followers with his five wins in six starts. Brown's only loss has been to Columbia, and that by a mere one-touchdown margin.

Little Three

The Little Three series is resumed this week end, and when the firing is over Williams and Amherst are expected to be tied for the lead with one victory each. Amherst has already beaten Wesleyan and Williams gets its chance tomorrow. The Lord Jeffs, idle in series competition, take on undefeated and untied Trinity and should win. The series winds up next Saturday with Amherst at Williams.

In Maine the State series comes to one-half of its conclusion when the two tail-end clubs—Bowdoin and Maine—meet at Orono. Neither team can change the outcome in this, their final game. The pay-off comes next Tuesday when Bates and Colby meet at Waterville. Bates, with two wins in two games, will be favored to win. Colby has one win and one tie in two games. A victory or a tie will win for Bates. Colby must win the game to win the series—a tie will not turn the trick.

Other Games

Other games in New England find a Coast Guard team which has lost each of its last two games by one point going to Middlebury and promising to make things interesting for the Black Panthers. Vermont will play at Norwich, and the Horsemen will be favored to win both the game and the Green Mountain State title. Norwich already holds a 34-0 victory over Middlebury. Vermont and Middlebury are expected to play in the consolation final next Saturday.

Hoping for an improvement in the old betting average this week, here are this observer's selections for New England teams tomorrow:

Army to beat Harvard
Boston College to beat Wake Forest.
Manhattan to beat Boston University.
Holy Cross to beat Brown.
Dartmouth to beat Princeton.
Tufts to beat New Hampshire.
Northeastern to beat Springfield.
Cornell to beat Yale.
Amherst to beat Trinity.
Williams to beat Wesleyan.
Maine to beat Bowdoin.
American International to beat Hartwick.
Connecticut to beat Rhode Island.
Coast Guard to beat Middlebury.
Massachusetts State to beat Brooklyn.
Rensselaer to beat Worcester Tech.
Arnold to beat Lowell Textile.
Norwich to beat Vermont.

Sports Around the Hub

Bruins Prominent in Minors

Bruins favorites of past years are writing success stories in minor league hockey. Eddie Shore is starting his second winter as head of the Springfield Club and Tiny Thompson is the coach at Buffalo. After a stretch of coaching under Art Ross, Cooney Weiland this season steps out alone as manager of the Hershey Bears. If Cooney can spread some of his scoring technique among the Hershey players, rival American League goalies are in for a busy winter.

* * *

It is not difficult to understand why the American Hockey League is called one of the fastest growing sports organizations in the country. At least one new area has been opened up in a member city in each of the last five years. Of the 10 cities involved, Buffalo, Hershey, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Washington have had to build rinks, Washington moving into its new building this winter. Judging by early turnouts, the league is facing its biggest season.

* * *

Competition in the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association begins next week, with 17 member clubs represented by 45 teams in five different leagues. The classes range from A to D and the Veterans. Because many players have enlisted or been drafted in recent months, five clubs and eight teams will be missing when play starts. As in the past, class A matches will be scheduled on Tuesday evenings, class B on Wednesday, class C on Thursday, class D Friday and Veterans on Monday.

* * *

Three of Boston College's prospective stars, Bob Chaisson, Al Dumond and Bob Mee, were absent this morning when the varsity held its initial practice at the Arena. The trio will play with the Olympics, whom they first joined at the close of last winter's B. C. schedule. The Eagles have also lost Bill McLaughlin, who has entered the United States Naval Academy and Larry Babbine, now in the regular army.

* * *

One of the best football stories of the year came out of Des Moines, during the Washington U.-Drake game. It was an almost impossible night for football. A driving rain formed small lakes in various sections of the gridiron and players and officials were generously caked with mud before the game was two minutes old. Late in the final period Washington was penalized 15 yards for holding, but when the referee pointed out the player held and the player who held him, a startling discovery was made. After the mud had been removed from their faces, one was found to be Blades, Washington guard, and the other McConnell, Washington center.

* * *

Shorts. . . Announcement of the recent marriage of Jimmy Hegan and Clare Kennedy, high school sweethearts, brings to mind that Jim, now property of the Cleveland Indians, is one of the promising young catchers in the majors. With Rollie Hemsley slowing down, Hegan figures to get regular duty at Cleveland real soon. He is a towering boy, with good right-hand power.

The local golf crowd hears with regret that Harold "Jug" McSpaden, pro at Winchester Country Club for five years, may go to the Philadelphia Country Club. McSpaden says he will contact Philadelphia officials on Monday and either accept or reject their offer. "Jug" has been satisfied with the setup at Winchester, but probably cannot afford to turn down the larger Phillie contract.

* * *

The B. U. crews were to take their final practice on the Charles River this afternoon, prior to moving indoors for the winter. . . . Dick Harlow's Harvards have never beaten an Earl Blaik-coached eleven. . . . A National League club may sign Ben Chapman, recently dropped by the White Sox. . . .Varsity heavy shell, stroked by George Hibbert, won the annual fall Harvard rowing regatta over a one-mile upstream course in the Charles River Basin in 5m. 19s., less than a second in front of the second shell. . . . Notre Dame has beaten Army gridders 11 times in 14 attempts, with no ties. **Ed Rumill**

Midshipmen Liked for Win Over Notre Dame Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Here are this corner's guesses on the week's football program:

Navy-Notre Dame: Both undefeated though both have been tied. Notre Dame has one very good team; Navy has two. The Tars have no passer as effective as Angelo Bertelli has been at various times this season and on a dry field that edge might be decisive. Still it's a guess at best and we'll take Navy.

Tulane-Alabama: No matter what the records may say, these two look like the Southeast's two most powerful arrays. Alabama's Jimmy Nelson has few, if any, superiors as an all-around threat but Tulane, when it clicks, seems unstoppable. Extremely doubtfully, Tulane.

Southern California - Stanford: No reason, on the records, to look farther than Frankie Albert and Stanford.

Baylor-Texas: Jack Wilson is one of the season's great backs but football is no one-man game. It looks like Texas by whatever score it chooses.

Minnesota-Nebraska: The Huskers have gone 'way back. Minnesota seems a sure thing.

Harvard-Army: Certainly the spot for an upset but off its showing against Notre Dame, Army rates the nod.

Pitt-Fordham: Probably much closer than could have been expected earlier this season but Fordham easily gets the call.

Texas A. and M.-Southern Methodist: Dangerous threat to the Aggies but we'll string along with A. and M.

Davidson-Duke: Should be just a workout for Duke.

Ohio State-Wisconsin: The Badgers can score but their defense looks porous. Taking Ohio State.

Northwestern-Indiana: No possible pick but Northwestern here.

Auburn-Mississippi State: Probably extremely close despite Mississippi State's undefeated status. State, without much conviction.

Louisiana State-Mississippi: Ole Miss looks good now and rates the nod in a close one.

Cornell-Yale: The Big Red's going through a shakeup but so what? Cornell.

New York University-Missouri: No rest for the Violets. Missouri.

Boston College-Wake Forest: The Eagles finally are clicking. Boston College.

Penn-Columbia: Probably very close. Fighting off a strong inclination to pick the Lions, this ballot is cast for Penn.

Princeton - Dartmouth: Dartmouth has the backfield strength to cash in on Princeton's lack of speed. Or so it seems to this corner. Dartmouth.

West Virginia-Kansas: Taking West Virginia without much assurance.

Illinois - Iowa: Even Stephen. Iowa.

Purdue-Michigan State: The Boilermakers' fortune is due to change. Purdue.

Detroit-Marquette: Just a guess. Detroit.

Kansas State-South Carolina: Ditto. South Carolina.

Oklahoma-Iowa State: Oklahoma looks much too strong.

Rice-Arkansas: Probably very close. Rice.

California-Washington: You'll be dizzy if you look at the comparative scores on this one. Strictly out of the hat, California.

Oregon State-U. C. L. A.: This one's in the Far North. Oregon State.

Washington State-Idaho: Taking State.

Florida-Georgia: Probably close. Georgia.

Georgia Tech-Kentucky: Taking Tech.

St. Mary's-Duquesne: Despite the long trip, Duquesne.

Brown-Holy Cross: The Crusaders are due to get organized again. Holy Cross.

Washington & Lee-Virginia: Taking Virginia.

Penn State-Syracuse: State always gives the Orange trouble but this ballot still is marked for Syracuse.

Temple-Villanova: Neighborhood rivalry and we do mean rivalry. Tossing away the form charts but it still adds up to Temple.

Furman - George Washington: Sticking with Furman.

Richmond-North Carolina: Maybe Carolina can win one.

William & Mary-Virginia Military: Probably fireworks. Out of the hat, William & Mary.

North Carolina State-Virginia Tech: Not easy. Spinning the coin, North Carolina State.

Jayvees Play At Harvard In Morning

The junior varsity football teams of Army and Harvard will play tomorrow at 10 o'clock on the junior varsity field behind the Stadium. The Army team has defeated the Princeton jayvees 39-0, Yale yavees 21-0, and lost to the Cornell jayvees 26-13. The Harvard team has defeated Northeastern freshmen 26-0 and lost to Princeton jayvees 7-6.

Freshman Football

The freshman football teams of Dartmouth and Harvard will meet at Hanover, N. H., tomorrow afternoon. The Dartmouth freshmen have defeated Boston College freshmen 6-0 and lost to the Brown freshmen 12-7. The Harvard freshmen defeated Worcester Academy 7-0 and lost to Andover Academy 19-6 and to Exeter Academy 26-0.

Cross-Country

The Harvard cross-country team, which defeated Yale and Princeton in a triangular meet last Saturday, will meet eight other college teams tomorrow morning at Van Cortlandt Park, New York. The other teams will be Dartmouth, Yale, Princeton, Navy, Army, Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania.

Varsity Soccer

The Harvard varsity soccer team will meet Army tomorrow morning at 10:30 on the field behind the Harvard Business School.

Wake Forest Makes Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKE FOREST, N. C., Nov. 7—Boston College's next opponent, Wake Forest's Deacons, may or may not be listed on the Eagles' schedule as a soft touch, but if statistics mean anything, an interesting afternoon of football is ahead for Fenway Park this coming Saturday.

The Deacs, located in North Carolina near Raleigh and Durham, come from a section where football is serious business. Situated within a radius of 20 miles are Duke, North Carolina U., North Carolina State, and Wake Forest, and the tenure of a coach at any of these schools is usually determined by the success he enjoys at the expense of these intra-State clubs. They play a round-robin series, and at each game capacity crowds attend.

To date, Wake Forest has beaten North Carolina and N. C. State, although losing to Duke. To ask for victories over all three of those outfits is a little unreasonable. In 1940, Duke was whipped by North Carolina and the Tar Heels crumbled before Wake Forest. The Blue Devils and N. C. U. get together Nov. 15 in this year's meeting, and although Duke will be favored there are many to be found who will back North Carolina.

Wake Forest has already played three out-of-State teams in the current season, Furman, South Carolina, and Marshall. Furman was beaten, South Carolina tied, and Marshall took Wake's measure. Incidentally, South Carolina humbled Clemson 18-14 a couple of weeks ago.

In the rushing department this fall, the Deacons have outgained their opponents 1,349 yards to 507. Average per try rushing is 4.48 yards for Wake against the enemy's 2.23. In passing, the Deacs have completed 49 per cent of those tried to 40 per cent for the opposition, and Wake has averaged gaining on each pass 15.7 yards to 13.5. The Deacons have proved quite efficient at kickoff returning, averaging 36.3 yards per return.

This only adds up to the fact that any team coming out of the South is not to be taken too lightly. The Eagles may well verify this since their only two defeats this fall came at the hands of southern elevens—Clemson and Tulane.

Wake Forest's line will average close to 200 pounds and the backfield has good passing, speed, and power.

Bowling and billiards do a business around $90,000,000 a year. That shows a growth of 100 per cent in five years.

Ex-Teammates Clash Tomorrow

When Army takes the field against Harvard tomorrow there will be two players facing each other who once played together in the same high school backfield. The boys who will exchange hellos across the scrimmage line will be Cadet Henry 'Hank' Mazur and Walter 'Bill' Wilson of Harvard. Back in 1937, '38, they wore the red and gray spangles of Lowell (Mass.) High School.

Their Final Conference Together

By a Staff Photographer

Discussing Plans for Final Game

Northeastern University's football team meets Springfield in its season's finale at Huntington Field, tomorrow, and here is Husky board of strategy as it gathered for its final conference. The conference should have been a good one, for the Huskies want to make as good a showing tomorrow before 500 home-coming alumni who are expected to swell the crowd to record proportions. Left to right: Foxy Flumere, Tony Staruski, Head Coach Jimmy Dunn, Capt. Joe Dias, and Herb Gallagher.

Title Contest On Tap Today

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7 (AP)—Princeton and Pennsylvania, tied for the lead in the Eastern Intercollegiate 150-pound Football League, clash today at Philadelphia in a game that will probably decide the 1941 title.

Both teams are undefeated in three starts and hold a half game edge over Yale which has lost one tussle.

Tomorrow Lafayette will meet Yale at New Haven, Conn., and Rutgers will encounter Villanova at Philadelphia.

The standing:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pennsylvania	3	0	1.000
Princeton	3	0	1.000
Yale	3	1	.750
Lafayette	1	2	.333
Cornell	1	3	.250
Rutgers	1	3	.250
Villanova	0	3	.000

Former Harvard-Army Scores

1895	Harvard	4,	Army	0
1897	Harvard	10,	Army	0
1898	Harvard	28,	Army	0
1899	Harvard	18,	Army	0
1900	Harvard	29,	Army	0
1901	Harvard	6,	Army	0
1902	Harvard	14,	Army	6
1903	Harvard	5,	Army	0
1904	Harvard	4,	Army	0
1905	Harvard	6,	Army	0
1906	Harvard	5,	Army	0
1909	Harvard	9,	Army	0
1910	Harvard	6,	Army	0
1928	Army	15,	Harvard	0
1929	Harvard	20,	Army	20
1930	Army	6,	Harvard	0
1931	Harvard	14,	Army	13
1932	Army	48,	Harvard	0
1933	Army	27,	Harvard	0
1934	Army	27,	Harvard	6
1935	Army	13,	Harvard	0
1936	Army	32,	Harvard	0
1937	Army	7,	Harvard	6
1938	Army	20,	Harvard	17
1939	Harvard	18,	Army	0
1940	Harvard	6,	Army	6

Games won by Harvard, 15. Games won by Army, 9. Tied, 2.

De-Emphasis Stressed Among Certain College Elevens, but Prices Remain High

Admission Charges Changed For Pacific Coast Football

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The emphasis is on overemphasis of de-emphasis in college football this fall, and if Pittsburgh and Carnegie Tech haven't done anything else, which they haven't, they at least have taken the pressure off the game as a whole by providing a blueprint of just how poorly things can be when a school decides that a losing team is a badge of honor.

Which it may be, although an alumnus would just as soon not be wearing it when he comes into contact with loud-voiced gents whose schools have not yet seen the light and take great pride in the fact that their football teams are more favorably known than their scholastic courses.

No Mention Made

It is an odd fact that when the cry for de-emphasis was sweeping the country in waves and many schools were bleating to the effect that college football had gone commercial, these same schools made no mention of a possible de-emphasis of the price of admission to games.

The price of football tickets for major games was not in keeping with the cost of production, and that asking the customers to pay $2.20 and up to see athletes who are performing without financial remuneration, or so we've been told, is like putting a tax on sunshine. Which isn't such a good comparison, at that, as sunshine could be classed as overhead.

Anyway, the idea that high-class football cannot be presented at stock company prices is being refuted out on the west coast, where year in and year out the football stacks up with any in the country.

Lowered Prices

Stanford and California steadily have been lowering the cost of their tickets, and last Saturday Stanford and Santa Clara, two of the best teams out there, played before a crowd which paid either $1.50 or $1.10 for each ticket.

Stanford started its ticket price de-emphasis last year, and the reason possibly was that they saw something of a problem in trying to sell 10-cent football for carriage-trade prices. The Cardinals had won only one game in 1939, and with a new coach they probably figured the chances for too great an improvement in 1940 were less than bright.

Much to everyone's amazement, Stanford came through 1940 undefeated and went on to win the Rose Bowl game last January. On that record a return to generally accepted admission prices seemed to be in order for 1941, as, with a team that promised to be right in there this fall, and with the "T" formation receiving great publicity, the fans might be expected to pay anything within reason.

Worked Out Better

The 1940 cut-rate experiment had worked out even better than expected however, so the price scale was retained for this year. The theory undoubtedly was that it is better to have two fans paying $1.50 each than one fan paying $3.

In many a big saucer holding anywhere from 50,000 up, fans are seen huddled in little knots here and there, with huge sections of the stands yawning drearily. And the fans too, in some instances. The attendance could have been doubled or trebled by knocking down the price to within reason.

It is admitted that many schools still are paying for their stadiums, and that the game has more income tax exemptions than the head of a big family. Football supports most of the minor sports at a school.

But with the exception of the "naturals" which pack the stadiums regardless of price, the income would be just about the same if the admission prices were slashed to give the fan who has to budget his dollars a chance to attend.

Come One, Come All

Los Angeles Invitation Committee

Rita Hayworth, popular movie actress, and Olin Dutra, former National P. G. A. and National Open golf champion, are shown before a microphone as they extended invitations to golfers to come to Los Angeles, Calif., to compete in that city's annual $10,000 open championship next January. The tournament, to be played at Hillcrest Country Club, will see Johnny Bulla defending. Johnny's first-place showing a year ago was worth $3,500 to him.

Hawks Start With Victory Over Amerks

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Points For	Points Agst
Detroit	1	0	1	3	6	5
Rangers	1	0	0	2	4	3
Chicago	1	0	0	2	1	0
Americans	0	1	1	1	3	4
Montreal	0	1	0	0	2	3
Toronto	0	1	0	0	3	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0

Result Nov. 6

Chicago 1, Americans 0.

By the Associated Press

Chicago's Black Hawks are tied with the New York Rangers for second place in the young National League Hockey race today, following a 1-0 triumph over the New York Americans in their opener last night at Chicago.

The Rangers also won their lone test, a 4-3 victory over Toronto last week. The two trail Detroit by a single point, since the Red Wings have a 3-2 win over Montreal and a 3-3 tie with the Americans on their record.

Last night's outing was only the fourth of the 1941-42 campaign. But four teams swing into action tomorrow night and two others are billed for a Sunday appearance.

Lo Presti Stars

A crowd of 12,639 was on hand at the Chicago Stadium to see the alert Black Hawks score the only goal of the contest in the 15th minute of the opening period.

The Americans, who pulled the season's first surprise by holding Detroit to a deadlock Sunday, tried desperately to score in the closing minutes, but all their efforts at the net were blocked by Sammy Lo Presti.

The New Yorkers even went so far as to pull goalie Earl Robertson out of the game in the last 30 seconds, but that all-out offensive strategy also failed.

Bill Thoms scored the winning tally, ramming the puck past Robertson after taking a pass from Mush March and Doug Bentley, who had worked the disc down the ice.

Both teams had plenty of opportunities to score in the second and third periods, but neither could get its attack to function smoothly enough.

Bruins in Toronto

The Black Hawks take the ice again tomorrow night against the Canadiens at Montreal. At the same time, the defending champion Boston Bruins move into Toronto to open their schedule against the Maple Leafs.

The Rangers and Red Wings clash at Detroit in the only match on Sunday's program.

The Montreal Canadiens warmed up last night with a 5-0 victory over the Shawinigan Falls club in an exhibition game at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Battle of Rush Lines May Develop in Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 7—Georgia has Frankie (The Fireball) Sinkwich, Lamar Davis, Dick McPhee and Cliff Kimsey in the backfield, and Florida boasts of such ball carriers as Tommy Harrison Charlie Tate, Red Mack and Leo Cahill—but the game between the Bulldogs and the Gators Saturday in Jacksonville, Fla., may develop into a battle of rush lines.

Florida has met with four defeats, but that means little as evidenced by the already-sold-out stands. However, no team except Maryland has been able to cross the Gator goal line more than once, and that includes Mississippi State, L. S. U. and Villanova. Maryland caught Tom Lieb's boys looking the other way.

Limited to 206 Yards

Georgia took a 27-to-14 lacing from Alabama, yet in the first five games the Bulldogs had limited the opposition to a net total of 206 yards rushing. And the opposition included such elevens as South Carolina, conquerors of North Carolina and previously unbeaten Clemson; Alabama, defeated only by Mississippi State; Columbia, undefeated until the Bulldogs turned the trick; Mississippi, victors over Tulane, and little Mercer.

Nobody has run roughshod over either team. And there's a reason, seven reasons on each side. Florida has one of the toughest defensive rush lines in the South in Forest Ferguson and Nick Klutka, ends; Peanut Hull and Benny Lane, tackles; Floyd Konetsky and Bill Raborn, guards, and Harry Parham, center.

This unit averages 195, and is mobile.

Also Averages 195

Georgia's line also averages 195. Melvin Conger, 205, and Van Davis, 190, ends; Tom Greene, 210, and Green Keltner, 195, tackles; Walter Ruark, 185, and Winfred Goodman, 185, guards, and Clyde Ehrhardt, 195, will open in the Bulldog line.

It may be that many of the 22,000 fans who are expecting plenty of offensive fireworks will have to be content with a duel of two strong forward walls.

Florida took the game, 18 to 13, last year as Georgia played without Frankie Sinkwich. However, the story might have been the same with The Fireball in the lineup for the Gators were completely rested after an open date. Florida again had an open date last Saturday while Georgia was playing Auburn.

Donelli Flies to California To Join the Duquesne Team

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7 (AP)—Aldo (Buff) Donelli headed to the west coast by plane today, apparently going through with his decision to relinquish his job as coach of the Pittsburgh pro football Steelers and rejoin the Duquesne University team as coach.

In one of a series of "on again, off again Finnegan" moves yesterday, Donelli quit as coach of the National Professional League team in order to keep a promise to the Duquesne team that he would be on the bench for every Duquesne game.

A few hours later, he said he might change his mind and stay with the Steelers because a snowstorm might prevent him from flying to the coast in time to join the Dukes at San Francisco for their game with St. Mary's Sunday, the same day the Steelers play in Philadelphia.

Donelli gave up the Duquesne coaching position five weeks ago after Elmer Layden, National Professional League commissioner, ruled he could not hold the Duquesne job and accept a position as coach of the Steelers, too.

When Donelli disclosed he intended to accompany the Duquesne team to the St. Mary's game, Layden told him that if he did he'd have to quit as coach of the Steelers.

Donelli resigned, but supervised the Steelers' practice session yesterday and announced he'd be present again at today's session.

Instead, he took off last night for the coast. A spokesman for the Steelers said his action was "as much a surprise to us as to anyone."

Under the Donelli regime, the Duquesne football record was marred only by a tie in 1939, one defeat in 1940, and is spotless so far this year, with two games to play. The squad is anxious for him to stay on the bench as advisor to acting coach Steve Sinko. Donelli, who promised he would, says:

"The Dukes have done a lot for me in the last three years and this is the least I can do for them."

Capitals Take Lead With Tie Vs. Washington

By the Associated Press

The Indianapolis Capitals ran away with the western division race two seasons ago when they broke into the American Hockey League, and it looks as though they're ready to repeat the stunt again this year.

Unbeaten in four games so far, the Caps are out in front by one point today, with three victories and a tie.

They gained a 2-2 tie with the Washington Ulines in the only game played last night to forge ahead of the Cleveland Barons, last year's western division titleholders and play-off champions.

The Caps had protected a one-goal lead throughout a two-minute penalty period imposed on Hec Kilrea in the final stages of the game, but just as Kilrea skated back on the ice Polly Drouin rapped home a goal for Washington, with 38 seconds of the period left.

Washington opened the scoring in the first period, when George Mantha tallied on passes from Drouin and Lou Trudel, but Ken Kilrea put the Caps back on even terms midway through the second session. Indianapolis forged ahead late in the third period on Joe Carveth's goal scored while the Ulines were shorthanded. The Caps had a chance to clinch matters with a penalty shot in the last period, but Ken Kilrea's try was blocked.

The stalemate left Washington in third place in the eastern division standings.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Yankees Still For Sale?

Sparks from the Hot Stove League . . . Whatever became of the syndicate, headed by Jim Farley, that was going to buy the Yankees? . . . Despite charges of non-support, the Cardinals, in a city of 800,000 plus, drew 646,190 customers in 1941, whereas the Cubs, in a city of 3,300,000 plus, had only 550,000 paid . . . Ernie Quigley is enjoying another busy fall umpiring football games. During the summer the former National League "ump" works on that circuit's promotional moving picture.

* * *

It now comes out that Alva Bradley had Lou Boudreau on his list of managerial possibilities, but forgot about it when reminded that a fine shortstop might be damaged by the added burden. Boudreau, incidentally, is an assistant basketball coach at his alma mater, the University of Illinois . . . Expect the Cleveland pilot to be named on or before Dec. 1 . . . Bob Wakefield, 17-year-old brother of Detroit's Dick, has enrolled at Illinois . . . Smead Jolley led the Western-International League with .345 at Vancouver last season.

* * *

Detroit is wondering what Charley Gehringer will do in 1942. The "Mechanical Man" has been rumored as Indian manager and a Tiger coach. One thing is certain: he will never return to the minors. Too much in the bank . . . Babe Herman wanted to scout around for a coaching berth, but the Hollywood club would not give him his release . . . Clark Griffith is in favor of 14 night games for each American League club. But according to gossip, he will be wasting his time if he carries such a plea to the annual metings.

* * *

Says Larry MacPhail: "We expect to start the 1942 season with the same infield that won the pennant this year, with the probable addition of shortstop Claude Corbitt." Where does Peewee Reese fit into the picture, or doesn't he? . . . The Dodgers may make room in their organization for Bill Sweeney. At least, Leo Durocher wants the former Hollywood skipper . . . The Cardinals came up with 250 prospects from their army of tryout camps this fall . . . The International League meets in the Syracuse Hotel, Syracuse, on Nov. 24.

* * *

Over a three-year period the Cincinnati Reds have declared a dividend of $23.50. It was $6.50 a share in 1939, $12 in '40 and now $5 for '41, although the '41 surplus may be kept in the club treasury for the purpose of improvements—at the suggestion of Powel Crosley, the president. A few short years back the stock went begging at $50 a share . . . Except for pitchers, Dolph Camilli is the first player batting under .300 to win the N. L. valuable player award since Bob O'Farrell back in '26 . . . The '42 Pacific Coast League schedule opens on April 2.

* * *

Ripper Collins, prospective minor league pilot, is being sought by a couple of clubs . . . The Red Sox plucked Earl Johnson, the young southpaw, off the campus of St. Mary's College in California, and now are doing the same with Jack Tobin. The latest find was one of the hardest hitting infielders in college ranks and is a brother of the Braves' Jim Tobin . . . Bob Shawkey, Yankee leader for a year, is still mining gold in Canada . . . Hank Leiber may wear a Cincy uniform next year . . . The Red Sox hit nine grand slam homers in '41 . . . If Branch Rickey leaves the Cardinals, Eddie Dyer will be a strong contender for the vacancy. Eddie has done a great job at Houston.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

West coast football situation scrambled by Stanford's 14-14 tie with Washington, and California's 13-7 victory over Southern California.

McNeill-Bundy Team Advances In Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 7 (AP)—Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, and Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., advanced to the second round in the Argentine national mixed doubles tennis championships yesterday.

McNeill, former U. S. singles champion, and Miss Bundy defeated Marcelo Taverne of Chile and Diana Lindon of Argentina, 6-1, 6-1.

In a first-round singles match, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., defeated G. Bendlin of Paraguay, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1. Katharine Winthrop, Boston, triumphed over Senora Denise Dezappa, 6-4, 6-4.

Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, a member of the doubles team which holds the U. S. title, teamed with Hector Etchart to turn back W. Armstrong and G. Bendlin, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2, in a men's doubles match. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, Elwood's tennis-star wife, and her partner in women's doubles, Maria Teresa Teran, defeated Senora de Scanavino and Lila Ker, 6-3, 6-3.

Cooke and McNeill teamed together to defeat Alberto Zappa and Roberto Clutterbuck in men's doubles, 6-2, 7-5.

Sport Siftings

Only three Southwest Conference teams have ever had a perfect season by defeating all six of the other Conference members. T. C. U. did it first, in winning the 1932 flag. S. M. U. came along and won from all six in 1935, T. C. U. repeated the performance in 1938, and Texas A. & M. did it in 1939.

* * *

Henry Majlinger of Astoria, N. Y., right end on New York University's varsity football squad, had the distinction of earning his freshman numerals in three sports last year—football, wrestling and baseball.

* * *

Ohio State's basketball coach, Harold Olsen, says the Big Ten race this year is between Indiana and Purdue.

* * *

Purdue's football eleven has had a distinct Hoosier tinge so far this season. In most games, six, and sometimes seven, men in the starting lineup have been former Hoosier high school stars.

* * *

"Stop Davis!" is apt to be a most confusing cry for Purdue's defense against Michigan State. No less than three of the Spartan backfield stars answer to the name of Davis, and at times all three are in the game at the same time. The confusing trio includes Wilford and Wyman, noted gridiron twins, and Hugh, promising sophomore.

* * *

Leading a football team is not a new experience for Auburn's 1941 football captain, Quarterback Lloyd Cheatham, Nauvoo, the ace blocker in the Southeastern Conference last year. His first job as a pilot was in captaining the 1936 Carbon Hill High School gridders.

* * *

This season's double-header basketball program in New York's Madison Square Garden has been expanded to 18 nights.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—This information may not compensate Georgia Tech for its 20-0 defeat by Notre Dame, but the linemen of the Irish, in an informal poll, said the Yellow Jackets had the most aggressive and fastest-charging line they have faced this season.

* * *

MILWAUKEE—Flying tackles are illegal in football, but Coach Tom Stidham at Marquette has one who is an exception to the rule. He is Chuck Peifer, 200-pound senior right tackle, who is an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve and an experienced airplane pilot.

* * *

FREMONT, Neb.—The Midland College Warriors, one of the Nation's remaining undefeated and untied football teams, figure they should have a first down on every other play when they are on the offensive—which is often. In seven games they have averaged 5.1 yards every time they have had the ball.

* * *

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—North Carolina and Duke have one of those long-standing arguments about who won what game in the dim and unrecorded past—but this debate tops everybody else's.

Their grid rivalry goes back 53 years and both claim a victory in 1889 on a forfeit. The game never was played.

* * *

BATON ROUGE, La.—Until last week no team ever had beaten Louisiana State four years in a row. Then Tennessee turned the trick and now this week the powerful Mississippi Rebels are ready to get into the same groove.

* * *

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Whether it's Syracuse's "Y" formation, or that Coach Ossie Solem has some gridders who know the A, B, C's of football, the fact remains that in six games Syracuse has rolled 2,175 yards to 716 for the opposition.

Bradley Satisfied

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians are serving notice right now that they don't want to play more than seven night games next season.

"I'm a seven-game man," says President Alva Bradley, commenting upon reports that some clubs would seek to increase the present maximum. "Night baseball is a novelty. Give the fans too much of it, and the novelty would soon wear off. Why, I don't think I could stay up so late 14 nights in the season."

Western Class C

NORTH PLATTE, Neb. (AP)—The class D Western Baseball League will operate next year as a class C circuit, President J. Roy Carter announced after a meeting of league officials here.

Plans were also discussed for enlarging league membership from six to eight clubs, but final action was deferred until a Nov. 9 meeting at Denver at which time officers will be elected.

Still a Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—Bill Hale of Richard City, Tenn., centered a football at Centre College of Danville, Ky., for three years. Now he is learning a different kind of centering during student flight training at Randolph Field, Texas. Hale is centering the needle and ball on instrument panels of basic training planes. The needle tells whether the plane is flying a straight course. The ball indicates whether the wings are level or if the plane is being banked properly.

Rivals Since 1892

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Annually, Auburn clashes with both Georgia and Georgia Tech in all four major sports. The Tigers first met both in 1892 and these two rivals are their oldest athletic foes.

Three Players in Play-Off For Pocket Billiard Title

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 (AP)—Two former title-holders and a Livonia, N. Y., cue wielder who captured runner up honors in his first big-time competition three years ago met today in the play-off for the 1941 world's pocket billiard championship.

They are Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia title-defender; Erwin Rudolph, of Cleveland, four-time former winner of the world championship, and Irving Crane, the New Yorker who finished second to Ralph Greenleaf when the latter won the title in 1938. All finished the regulation round-robin tournament with eight victories and three losses.

Rudolph turned back Jimmy Caras, of Wilmington, Del., 125 to 90 in a 14-inning final round last night, while Crane downed Andrew Ponzi, of New York, 125 to 123 in the wind-up of the 66-game series. Crane and Rudolph scored their eighth wins against three defeats in last night's matches.

Mosconi, who topped contenders for the world's title with 1,259 points and a high run of 113, will be matched against Rudolph in a play-off this afternoon, with the winner facing Crane for the world's title at 8:30 p. m.

Final standings of the once-around round-robin tournament:

Player	W	L	High Run	Best Game	Total Pts.	Total Ings.	Opts. Points	Grand Aver.
Mosconi	8	3	113	7	1259	142	705	8.87
Crane	8	3	77	8	1214	192	1089	6.32
Rudolph	8	3	54	10	1212	160	913	7.58
Ponzi	7	4	104	4	1222	122	1082	10.01
Caras	7	4	84	13	1207	168	963	7.18
Kelly	7	4	56	7	1154	178	1028	6.48
Greenleaf	6	5	88	7	983	159	1047	6.18
Procita	5	6	56	11	1121	197	1149	5.69
Lauri	4	7	57	17	944	213	1178	4.43
Cranfield	3	8	72	17	1068	146	1227	7.32
Baker	2	9	46	12	754	200	1296	3.67
Tozer	1	10	41	19	816	232	1357	3.95

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 6

National League

Chicago 1, New York Americans 0.

American League

Washington 2, Indianapolis 2 (tied).

American Association

Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 0.
St. Paul 4, Dallas 1.

November Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Bo McMillin's Indiana football elevens have won 12 games, tied four and lost nine—in November contests

Snow Sports Fiesta Planned For Southern California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Don't ever let any one tell you there's nothing new under the sun.

In Southern California, where festivals are as common as orange blossoms, and they do everything "under the sun," even in mid-winter, a new form of celebration will be inaugurated next January—a Snow Sports Fiesta.

With appropriate pomp a snow queen will be crowned by Clark Gable, and thereafter for a week this paradoxical land of tropical warmth will hold a colossal snow frolic, a polar Mardi Gras with parades, parties and all the accoutrements.

A big intersectional ski meet on the steep, wooded slopes of Mt. Waterman, less than an hour's automobile ride from the Los Angeles city hall, will be the feature of the celebration.

But there will be "snow" for everyone, even those who elect to remain in the warm valleys. Artificial flakes from a mechanical snow machine will be spread on the lawns of the Los Angeles parks, and youngsters who never saw the stuff at close range before will be able to pelt each other with artificial snow balls.

The fiesta program includes, (1) Queen crowning ceremonies and a mammoth ski ball; (2) Snow picnics in the mountain playgrounds; (3) An ice skating jamboree; (4) "Skiing and sledding" party on artificial snow at Griffith Park; (5) A snow fashion show at the Ambassador Hotel; (6) A snow carnival parade in Downtown Los Angeles; and (7) A ski meet with jumps, slalom and downhill events.

Lazzeri Released

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Tony Lazzeri, former New York Yankee second baseman, has been given his release by the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League, President Charley Graham of the ball club announces.

At his home, Lazzeri confirmed Graham's announcement, and said: "I've made no plans yet. I'd like to get a manager's job and I may go back to the major-minor league meetings."

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

Good Food By Expert Chefs

Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.

Cafe de Paris

165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

ROSOFF'S

Old-Fashioned New England Thanksgiving Day
TURKEY DINNER
12-8 P. M.
with all the fixings
$1.40
Children 80c
97 Summer St.

Sharaf's Country Style RESTAURANT
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

"Where Men Enjoy Dining"
English Tea Room
31 Newbury St.
Com. 8499

OLA NORWEGIAN RESTAURANT
14 Carver Street
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Smörgåsbord in Our Quiet Candle-Lit Dining Room
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New Films on Boston Screens—Radio Prospects—Ballet Revival

Miss Durbin's New Film At the Keith Memorial

That the label bears no discernible relation to the package does not diminish the fun of "It Started With Eve," which brought Deanna Durbin to the Keith Memorial Thursday. This is a pretty romance, and one of Miss Durbin's best pictures. Universal now recognizes her as a young woman, a delightful comédienne, and a first-class romantic heroine.

The story is not without precedent but the treatment joins comedy, satire, and tenderness in a way that is unhackneyed. For its originality, cheer the team of Joe Pasternak and Henry Koster, the producer-director combination on whose films, "Three Smart Girls" and "100 Men and a Girl," Miss Durbin's success and popularity were solidly founded. Norman Krasna, Leo Townsend and Hans Kraly have among them contributed the story and script.

At the beginning "It Started With Eve" confronts the spectator with various sad preparations for the imminent passing on of Jonathan Reynolds, a bluff old millionaire. To his father's bedside hurries Jonathan, Jr., whose fiancée Jonathan, Sr., asks to see. Gloria Pennington, the fiancée, just happens to be out of her hotel when Jonathan, Jr., goes to fetch her. Desperate over the passing of precious minutes, he takes home Anne Terry, a hat check girl, confident that Jonathan, Sr., will not detect the deception.

Jonathan, Sr, rallies. Before long, he is up and about, promising Anne—whom he still imagines to be Gloria—that she shall sing before the musical great; barking stentoriously at his physician, Dr. Walter Catlett; fussing over the arrangements for the party at which the engagement of Gloria and Jonathan, Jr., is to be announced. That young man, meanwhile, is desperately exercised in keeping the snowball of his intrigue from rolling into disaster.

Miss Durbin is, of course, enchanting. The determination that she used to wear like a stiff, new party dress has graduated into an assured and graceful poise, though she can still express a bull-dog sort of rigidity for comedy purposes. While young womanhood becomes her, she has not lost the unspoiled candor, the simplicity, and the refreshing charm which first won her a following. As Jonathan, Sr., Charles Laughton looks like an ancient Kewpie Doll. He acts like a snowy haired Peck's bad boy, a cross between Cupid and St. Nicholas. If we must have millionaires as the dei-ex-machina to keep such romances in motion, then by all means let them be the Jonathan, Sr.'s, of Mr. Laughton. Robert Cummings plays the bemused Jonathan, Jr., without overworking his boyishness and in consequence he is very right and very amusing.

"Man at Large," which is the companion feature on the bill, is mostly about a girl reporter at large.

There is a good deal of confusion about identities. After nearly upsetting all the careful plans of both the FBI and the British Intelligence, the young journalist atones by helping to catch a whole spy ring. Marjorie Weaver is fresh and attractive as the reporter. Steve Geray figures effectively in the film's most exciting passage—one might almost say its only exciting passage.

Next Week's Programs For Symphony Concerts

A new Concerto Grosso by Bohuslav Martinů, Czech composer now in America, will be performed for the first time at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening of next week. The concerts will open with Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony and close with Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel."

'You Belong to Me' and 'Texas'

"You Belong to Me," which arrived at the State and Orpheum Thursday, has some competent performances and half a dozen or so amusing incidents. But for a picture that lasts an hour and a half, these are not enough. Wesley Ruggles directed the comedy from a screen play by Claude Binyon, who adapted Dalton Trumbo's original story.

Jealousy provides the motive in an all too familiar pattern. The story is about a playboy who marries a doctor. Peter Kirk (Henry Fonda), the millionaire playboy, has much idle time in which to ponder upon his wife's medical practice. He is convinced that her patients are all men. Finally he decides that if he got a job, he might make a man of himself and stop brooding. But a committee of employees in the department store where he becomes a tie salesman object to Peter's taking a $22.50 job from a non-millionaire. This puzzles Peter a bit, though he takes it like a man. Peter's gardener, played by Edgar Buchanan, tells him that he should be creating jobs with his money. So Peter buys a hospital which he and his wife—reunited—plan to run together.

The film is long, cluttered with unfunny moments, and suggestive to the point of vulgarity. Mr. Fonda gives a consistently comic performance as the jealous husband. Miss Stanwyck is acceptable as the girl. Melville Cooper and Ruth Donnelly supply some much-needed laughs along the way.

Texas contributes both title and background for a sprawling Western, which comes to a focus only in the sharp and flinty performance of Edgar Buchanan as a disarmingly dangerous fellow who practices both dentistry and cattle-rustling from his upstairs office in Windfall. You might call this type casting, because Mr. Buchanan is a dentist turned actor. But you would be wrong. He is an excellent actor, and "Texas" might have been an exceptional film had its story been concentrated on "Doc" Thorpe.

Instead, while spoofing a little along the way, it observes the etiquette and trandition of an accepted cinema form. It has rough riding, cattle rustling, shooting, and a story that leaves out only the Indian raid and a rescue by the U. S. cavalry.

George Marshall's direction mixes action, character study, and burlesque. Besides Mr. Buchanan's outstanding work, there are suitable performances by William Holden (Dan), Glenn Ford (Tod), Claire Trevor ("Mike"), and by George Bancroft and Addison Richards as assistant villains.

20th Century-Fox

Charles Laughton Lifts the Baton

In Boris Morros' forthcoming film, "Tales of Manhattan."

'Bogatyri' Still Dominated By Scenery and Costumes

By Margaret Lloyd

Three minor Massine works filled the Ballet Russe program at the Opera House last night—"Labyrinth," "Bogatyri," and "Vienna—1814"—all calling for large casts and displaying several of the lesser known talents in the company.

"Bogatyri" was interesting chiefly as a revised revival. It has been shortened and somewhat clarified but still is dominated by Gontcharova's resplendent scenery and costumes.

The libretto is based on legends of Old Russia concerning the Bogatyri, a sort of glorified knighthood, dressed to the hilt and endowed with heroic virtues. Headed by the greatest hero of them all, Dobryna Nikitich (Franklin), they rescue the Princess Anastachiuska (Danilova) from an Ogre who first appears as a painted dragon on a lowered middle drop curtain, and strongly resembles Joseph Stalin (no offense intended to our brave allies) when he walks his Enchanted Garden. The spirited dancing of Lubov Roudenko as a Tartar Maiden stood out in this piece. The music is from the Russian composer, Borodin.

"Vienna—1814" is a concert-in-costume held at Prince Metternich's ball in celebration of Napoleon's defeat. It is comprised of the assembling of guests, a grand march, divertissements, and a final Mazurka, which ends in broken rhythms and contrapuntal ensemble effects after the news of Napoleon's escape from Elba leaks out.

Its chief value lies in its bringing to public attention and recognition the buoyant, poetic, lyrical dancer, Chris Volkoff, whose "Sicilienne" is a high light in a fairly dull party. This same buoyancy and lyrical grace is visible at every performance. Volkoff is distinguished in the smallest role, and works as punctiliously, if apparently as effortlessly, in the back line as in solo.

Notable also was the pas de deux of those beautifully matched partners, Danilova and Youskevitch. Franklin brought his warm vitality to the Mazurka, in which his partner, listed in the program as Katia Geleznova, was advantageously shown. Massine, in a Chinese tidbit, spent about three minutes on the stage.

"Labyrinth," on second viewing, calls for no further comment. Except that this writer was mistaken in imagining any reflection of Graham accents. Torsos are immobile from neck to waist, while arms wave futilely without pattern or grace. What accents are seen are in the odd foot-stampings of Theseus' theme, and that turns out to be repetitious.

Efrem Kurtz conducted all three ballets, although Franz Allers was announced in the program for "Vienna—1814."

'International Squadron'

"International Squadron," which heads the bill at the Paramount and Fenway, is a war melodrama that follows a fairly familiar pattern. The hero is a philandering American test pilot who is persuaded to fly a bomber to England, joins the R. A. F. after witnessing a raid on London, finds that his selfishness and irresponsibility make him unpopular with his fellow pilots, and reinstates himself with them as a hero by undertaking a dangerous flight which has a tragic outcome.

The device of showing the weaknesses of the central character and then seeking to win approval by a display of his courage is not a new one. But here the serious results of his thoughtlessness have been emphasized so strongly that it is difficult to enlist complete sympathy for him at the conclusion. Ronald Reagan, who has a likable manner, partially surmounts the difficulties of the role but does not succeed entirely. James Stephenson and Reginald Denny have conventional parts as officers in the flying corps. Cliff Edwards has an amusing assignment as a member of the ground crew who bumps into one difficulty after another. Olympe Bradna plays the part of a pretty French refugee.

"New Wine," the companion feature, is a combination of Schubert's music and biographical material from the composer's career.

'Birth of the Blues'

A nostalgic potpourri of song hits agreeably set forth by Bing Crosby, Mary Martin, Jack Teagarden, and several others makes a beguiling musical film of Paramount's "Birth of the Blues," which oponed Thursday at the Metropolitan. It is a pity that Harry Tugend and Walter De Leon, who prepared the screen play, could not have given the story a little more historical verisimilitude. This is a carefully prepared production, but anachronisms and inaccuracies will scarcely quench the glow of reminiscent pleasure kindled by the revival of a dozen or more famous tunes.

The film was directed with affection and feeling by the late Victor Schertzinger. The New Orleans boyhood home of Jeff Lambert is not a moss-hung mansion in an island of magnolia. It is a somewhat down-at-heel looking establishment overdue for a coat of paint and not at all pretentious. Jeff begins as a small boy who trifles with the classics when practising his clarinet and grows up to be Bing Crosby. As a young man, Jeff supports himself and his strictly non-profit orchestra by gambling.

Besides the title song, the film includes "St. Louis Blues," "Memphis Blues," "Melancholy Baby," "After the Ball," "Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie," "By the Light of the Silvery Moon," "Waiting at the Church," and other tunes directed at sentimental memories. The musical opportunities are not wasted. They occur with complete naturalness in the film's development, and some of them are exceptionally effective. Ruby Elzy's singing of "St. Louis Blues" is a highlight of the picture, and Mr. Crosby's baritone crooning of "Melancholy Baby" is another. Mary Martin is also vocally helpful in several numbers as a little country girl who proves an apt pupil at Dixieland rhythms. Johnny Mercer has provided as the film's only original piece an amusing ditty entitled, "The Waiter and the Porter, and the Upstairs Maid."

As for the jazz itself, it seems to represent a conglomeration of styles. Jack Teagarden and his orchestra have dubbed the musical numbers and these will undoubtedly be found pleasing by those who relish "hot" jazz. The acting is easy and natural. Miss Martin is a winsome songstress and Mr. Crosby plays casually another of these offhand, offbeat fellows. Eddie (Rochester) Anderson's capabilities as dancer and singer have not been utilized but it is good to have Mr. Anderson around as a faithful porter. Carolyn Lee is a small child for whom cute things are written by grown-ups. J. Carroll Naish, Warren Hymer, and Horace MacMahon impersonate three rough fellows.

The film reaches a climax with a montage in which Benny Goodman, Louis Armstrong, George Gershwin, Paul Whiteman, Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey—and perhaps others—flash by, playing the tune that epitomized in a sophisticated way an important strain in American jazz music, though it came long after Jeff Lambert dreamed of forming his fictional Hot Shots, "the first white band to play negro-style music." Accuracy or no accuracy, there's nothing like a medley of old popular tunes to set a person groping for half-forgotten words. "Birth of the Blues" is not a great picture but it is an entertaining one.

The companion feature is "Among the Living," a melodrama about a deranged murderer. The cast includes Albert Dekker, Susan Hayward, Harry Carey, and Frances Farmer.

Behind 'Tales of Manhattan'

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Boris Morros has launched his long-heralded picture for Twentieth Century-Fox called "Tales of Manhattan." It will contain one of the most star-studded casts in Hollywood history. Already signed are Charles Laughton, Elsa Lanchester, Charles Boyer, W. C. Fields, Rita Hayworth, and Paul Robeson—and more may follow.

Mr. Morros' story, on which he used some 25 writers before the script was completed, isn't the story of the characters taken by any of these actors, however. It is the story of a full-dress coat from the moment it is tailored to its first buyer to the moment when its last purchaser (from a second-hand clothing shop) is through with it.

The story itself is unusual enough for Hollywood; but the story of how Mr. Morros came to make his film is even more extraordinary. A long-time admirer of O. Henry (his next picture is to be a biographical story of this author), Mr. Morros has toyed for some time with the idea of a story running through several generations of New York life. The tail coat seemed to offer the solution. For something like three years he worked on the idea with various writers.

"I found," said Mr. Morros, "that the young and inexperienced writers were full of ideas, but did not know how to arrange them in a screen play we could use. And when I went out and got experienced writers—they unfortunately were not very prodigal of ideas."

Mr. Morros then compromised by using writers of all stamp and description, some for a few days, others for months.

Julien Duvivier was chosen to direct all the various sequences of this curious photoplay. He will be remembered as director of "Carnet du Bal" and other pictures.

Working in their sequence when I went on the set were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Laughton (Elsa Lanchester), in their first picture together since they made "The Beachcomber," more than three years ago.

The music for the "Bacchanale" sequence of "Tales of Manhattan," in which the Laughtons are used, was commissioned from Sol Kaplan, a recent winner of the Curtis Institute of Music scholarship in Rome.

Stage and Screen Players on Air Tonight

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Three talented youngsters from George Abbott's new Broadway show, "Best Foot Forward" are scheduled to do their show-stopping number, "Barrelhouse Boogie Woogie" on Kate Smith's hour tonight, WEEI, at 8 p. m.

Film star appearances tonight include Constance Bennett doing an Emily Post skit in Al Pearce's program, WEEI, at 7:30; Martha Scott in an adaptation of the film, "Made for Each Other," WEEI, 9; and Paulette Goddard and Bob Hope in an adaptation of their film, "Nothing but the Truth," WEEI, at 10.

Douglas Miller, author of "You Can't Do Business With Hitler" is to be a guest tonight on the panel of "Information Please."

Saturday

Four advocates of various systems of world order to discuss "What Kind of World Do We Want to Live In?" People's Platform; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Undersecretary of the Treasury Daniel W. Bell on "Know Your Taxes"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:15.

Boris Koutzen's Concerto for Five Solo Instruments and String Orchestra to be featured American work in Howard Barlow American festival; also Reznicek's "Donna Diana" Overture and Liadov's Eight Russian Folk Songs; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Victor Herbert's "The Fortune Teller" to be heard in radio version, with Marion Claire and Igor Gorin in singing leads, on Chicago Theater; MBS-WAAB, 9.

Beethoven's infrequently heard Triple Concerto for Violin, Cello and Piano, Op. 56, to be played by NBC soloists and NBC symphony in "Frank Black Presents"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Maureen O'Sullivan to star in romantic story: "Lincoln Highway"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

Gloria Swanson to star in "Theater of Today" program; CBS-WEEI, 12 noon.

Sunday

"Keep 'Em Rolling" an Office for Emergency Mangement program, a 30-minute weekly variety program to feature stage, film and radio entertainers; Clifton Fadiman, master of ceremonies; Morton Gould, conductor; Ethel Merman to sing Rodgers and Hart theme, "Keep 'Em Rolling," for the first time; Donald Nelson, Director of Defense Priorities, to speak; Maxwell Anderson's "Valley Forge," with Maurice Evans; and Dr. John C. Albright, who raises spiders for webs to be used in range-finder sights; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

"Music and American Youth," featuring musical groups of schools all over the country, to resume with San Francisco State College groups featured in first program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30 a. m.

Ossy Renardy, violinist, to be soloist in Wieniawsky's Concerto in D Minor, with Music Hall Orchestra; Erno Rapee to conduct the "Rhine Journey" from Wagner's "Die Götterdämmerung" "Forest Murmurs" from "Siegfried," and Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Bruno Walter, making his first appearance of the season with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, to conduct Mozart's Requiem in D Minor, with Eleanor Steber, Enid Szantho, William Hain, and Nicola Moscona, soloists, with Westminster Choir; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Alec Templeton, pianist, to be soloist in one of his original bits called "Corelli in the Old Corrall," and, with André Kostelanetz' Orchestra, in Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue"; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Sterling Holloway, scree nplayer, to appear in "Family 'Party" in

The Week-End Dialer

title role of a characterization based on story of Franz Schubert; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Rose Bampton, soprano, to sing the aria, "Bel Raggio," from Rossini's "Semiramide," the "Inflammatus," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and the songs, Massenet's "Elegie" and Rachmaninoff's "What Joy," in Sunday Evening Hour; José Iturbi to conduct; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Thurman Arnold, Assistant U. S. Attorney General and head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, to be on panel discussion of "Defense Inventory": Round Table; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Isolationist Senators Gerald P. Nye, N. D., and D. Worth Clark, Idaho, and Administration Senators Albert B. Chandler, Ky., and Carl A. Hatch, N. M., to debate "Are the United States United?," in American Forum; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Helen Hayes to play title role in Frederick Lonsdale's "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney"; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Xavier Cugat and his orchestra with Latin American rhythms, in "Bandwagon"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Mary Lou Klauder, Cornell student, to be featured auditionist with women's group in "Hour of Charm"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Monday

Henry Fonda is to play role of Gilbert Martin in air version of Walter D. Edmond's "Drums Along the Mohawk"; Cavalcade; NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30.

Paulette Goddard and Charles Boyer to co-star in "Hold Back the Dawn," in which the director, Cecil B. WeMille, will als have a role; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Mrs. Wendell Willkie, for Young America Wants to Help group; CBS-WEEI(3:30.

Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnall, retired, and Edward C. Carter, Secretary General of the Institute for Pacific Relations, on "Crisis in the Far East"; Spotlight on Asia; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Brig. Gen. L. D. Gasser, in charge of civilian protection, in Office of Civilian Defense; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Harry Freistadt to be trumpet soloist in Aaron Copeland's "The Quiet City," and Semeon Spielman, cellist, to be soloist in Tchaikovsky's Variations on a Rococo Theme, in CBS's "Stars of the Orchestra"; CBS-WEEI, 4.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Jordan Hall—
Organ recital by W. Judson Rand, Jr., member of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
"Sylphides," "The New Yorker," and "Le Beau Danube," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House—
"Serenade," "Nutcracker," "Capriccio Espagnol," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 2:30.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Macbeth," revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. Starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Pirates of Penzance," presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30.

Shubert—
"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Separate Rooms," comedy. Featuring Alan Dinehart, Anna Sten and Lyle Talbot. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. Presented by the New England Repertory Players. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Thunder Rock," by Robert Ardrey, presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Fenway—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. "New Wine," Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis. 1:45, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton and Robert Cummings. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver and Steve Geray. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 1:30, 4:40, 8. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 2:50, 6, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Rochester. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker, Susan Hayward and Frances Farmer. 11:40 a. m., 3:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—
"Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 11:20 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey, Melvyn Douglas. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor and Glenn Ford. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Paramount—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. "New Wine," Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Flying Cadets," William Gargan, Edmund Lowe. 10:05 a. m., 12:55 3:45, 6:30, 9:15. Stage Show: 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10, 10:30.

Scollay—
"Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 11:35 a. m., 3, 5:25, 9:55. "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey and Melvyn Douglas. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Sailors with Wings," "University of Southern California's Band and Glee Club," "Football Thrills of 1940," "Hollywood Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor and Glenn Ford. 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Strand—Huntington Avenue—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. "Yesterday's Heroes," Robert Sterling. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "Radio Quiz Kids," "Pete Smith's Football Thrills," "Latin-American Tours," "Alan Mowbray comedy," "Helen Brodrick's Hollywood," Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 1-11.

Trans-Lux—
"This Way, Please," Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45. "Mercy Island," Otto Kruger and Gloria Dickson. 11 am. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:25, 10.

Tremont—
"Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. "Virgina," Madeliene Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:05, 2:35, 6:05, 9:35.

Uptown—
"Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. "A Yank in the R.A.F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." 1:45 and 8. **Allston:** "Tight Shoes," Jane Withers. "Wide Open Town," William Boyd. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Mutiny in the Arctic." 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Bad Men of Missouri" Dennis Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. **Brookline Village:** "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. "The Great Swindle," Jack Holt. 2, 5:10, 8:05. **Cleveland Circle:** "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 2 and 8. **University:** "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:35, 5:30, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich for President." 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Torso Murder." "Face at the Window." 2, Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:57, 8:57. "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and Robert Cummings. 1:54, 7:54. **Codman Square:** Cooking School. 1:30. "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Greer Garson. 2:45, 9:30. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 4:30, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:06, 9:21. "Lady from Louisiana." 1:39, 7:54. **Park:** "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich, and George Raft. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Whistling in the Dark." 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 3:17, 9:32 "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:54, 8:09. **Hyde Park:** "Las Vegas Nights," Constance Moore. "Cyclone on Horseback." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:30, 8:15. "Pirates on Horseback," William Boyd. 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan, Charles Boyer. "Youth Will Be Served," Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Harmon of Michigan," Tom Harmon and Anita Louise. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15. **Mystic:** "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 1:55, 8. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 9:20. **Maplewood:** "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 3:17, 8:27. "Rags to Riches," Allan Baxter, Mary Carlisle. 2:15, 7, 9:58. "March of Time, Thumbs Up Texas," 1:55, 8:07. **Orpheum:** "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Jungle Cavalcade," 1:45 Evenings, 7-11. **Strand:** "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie. 3, 9:05. "Highway West," 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 8. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Accent on Love," Robert Montgomery. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland, Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "This Way, Please," "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. "March of Time, No. 3."

QUINCY — Quincy: "Burma Convoy," Charles Bover. "Pirates on Horseback." **Strand:** "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Gambling Daughters," Cecelia Parker and Roger Pryor. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8:30. **Revere:** "Gambling Daughters," Cecelia Parker and Roger Pryor. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8. **Central:** "Dive Bombers," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Reluctant Dragon." 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Hell's Angels," "Magic in Music." 2 and 7:45. **Strand:** "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. "The Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Lady Scarface," Paul Muni. "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Lady from Louisiana," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee, Rosemary Lane. 2:09, 7:54. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. "Free and Easy." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Las Vegas Nights," Bert Wheeler, Constance Moore. "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne and Ona Munson. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Dive Bombers," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 2:15, 7:43 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "When Ladies Meet," Robert Taylor and Joan Crawford.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:43, 8:15. "They Met in Argentina," Maurene O'Hara and James Ellison. 2:18, 6:40, 9:47.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Tonight, Tom'w Mat. and Night
Closing performances of the
BALLET RUSSE
de Monte Car 55c to $3.30 OPERA HOUSE
Local Mgt., Aaron Richmond
THIS SUN. AFT. Nego Contralto
MARIAN ANDERSON
Remaining Tickets at Symphony Hall Today
Sun. Aft., Nov. 16 FAMOUS RUSSIAN PIANIST
RACHMANINOFF
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BOSTON OPERA HOUSE MONDAY NOV. 10
GRACIE FIELDS
Democracy's Sweetheart
Prices 55c to $5.50
Benefit British War Relief

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Deanna DURBIN Charles LAUGHTON "It Started with Eve" ROBERT CUMMINGS
Co-Feature MAN AT LARGE MARJORIE WEAVER

STATE Forum ORPHEUM
30c. 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Barbara STANWYCK • Henry FONDA
"YOU BELONG TO ME"
Plus "TEXAS"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
RONALD REAGAN
"INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON"
Plus "NEW WINE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bing Crosby, Mary Martin, Rochester
"BIRTH OF THE BLUES"
Plus "AMONG THE LIVING"

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL • LAST 3 TIMES TONIGHT 8:30
MAURICE EVANS • JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
Evs. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mat. Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

BEG. TUES., NOV. 11 Seats Now
No Performance Wednesday Evening
EDDIE CANTOR
in a new musical comedy
"BANJO EYES"
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
MAT. 1st Wk. WED., FRI., SAT. 2nd Wk. TUES., THURS., SAT.
Evs. $2.20-$1.10. All Mats. $2.75-$1.10

MAJESTIC LAST 4 TIMES EVES. 8:30
SP. BEN. PERF. SUN. NIGHT FOR DISABLED VETS HOSPITAL SERVICE
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:30—55c to $1.65
The Messrs. Shubert & Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co.
PIRATES of PENZANCE
EVES. (INCL. SUN.) $2.20, 1.65, 1.10, 85c, 55c
Mat. Sat. 55c, $1.10, 1.65
OPENS MONDAY NIGHT
"THE GONDOLIERS"
SEATS NOW SAME PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTIONS

SHUBERT • Tonight, 8:25 Mat. Tom'w
Seats Now for 3rd Week!
Come Early! Fun Starts 8 P. M.
OLSEN & JOHNSON
IN PERSON in Their New Crazy Musical
SONS O' FUN
With CARMEN MIRANDA • ELLA LOGAN
Evs. (Ex. Sat.) $3.30-55c. Mats. Wed.-Sat. $2.75-55c; Sat. Nights, Fri. Eve., Nov. 21, $3.85-55c

OPERA HOUSE OPENS MAT. NOV. 11
Seats also at Majestic Theatre NOW!
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
"MY MARYLAND"
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL
A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN OPERETTA HIT!
Evs.: $2.20-55c; Wed. Mat., $1.10-55c; Sat. Mat., 55c-$1.65. (Tax Incl.)

WILBUR • OPENS MONDAY EVE, SEATS NOW ON SALE!
MAX GORDON presents
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A New Comedy by Jerome Chodorov & Joseph Fields
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CLARE TREE MAJOR PLAYS FOR CHILDREN

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—November 7, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration
*17

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Reassured by Past Memories, An American Woman Offers Thanksgiving Hope To A War-Torn World

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

And so, after months of fighting cold, hunger, wind and wave the dauntless Pilgrims brought the little Mayflower into harbor.

We are told that the first Englishwoman to step ashore came with a two-months family wash under one arm and a clothes-boiler under the other. Can't you just see her? Standing on that bleak, rocky coast with the icy Atlantic at her back, a howling wilderness before her, but ready to turn her hand to the work of the day?

And now, three centuries later, Englishwomen are again writing as magnificent a saga as their kinsmen did on our own New England shores. Surrounded by infested waters, with bombs instead of arrows raining about them, they are pitting true bravery and self-denial against animal courage and bigotry.

How proud we are of them!

But what of us—American women? We, too, are descendants of those women of Plymouth. Hitler has led his followers to believe that we are a pampered lot, a selfish, apathetic, egotistic, heterogeneous female population who will turn into a whining, fear-filled, groveling tribe the minute we feel the lash of the Nazi arm.

Our Splendid Pioneer Women

Has Hitler stopped to study our lineage? Does he know about our grandmothers' valor on the old Oregon Trail? Has he thought of the women who shouldered muskets during Indian uprisings? Or those who, alone, proved up claims in our western states?

It is good at this time of the year, Thanksgiving, to give thanks for our rich heritage. It is good to stop and remember that the bounteous era of the past was not just a happen-so, but the result of hard work, careful planning and thrifty practices.

Each of us has secure in her memory the accomplishments of at least one pioneer kinswoman whose work she can review, and thereby gain courage for the crucial period which unquestionably lies ahead. My kinswoman was Emily Colista.

Just to write that name brings back a flood of childhood recollections. For Emily Colista was my paternal grandmother. We always went to her house for Thanksgiving. Through fat years and lean years, through years of drought, floods, grasshoppers and crop-searing winds, when the last Thursday in November came, Emily Colista was ready. Ready, not only for our small family, but for the families—both large and small—of all nine of her children.

I always woke early on Thanksgiving Day with the pleasant thrill that comes to a child on special occasions. I dressed quickly. "There's no use putting on anything good," my mother would say, meaning my rose-colored taffeta that was saved for picture-taking and Saturday afternoons when we drove to town to do the trading, "you'll be romping all day."

It seemed an age before breakfast was over, the milking was done, and Old Nig was brought to the house hitched to the top-buggy.

Then came the time when I longed to be a "large family" instead of an only child. Large families had surreys. But an only child could be put on a little box in the bottom of the buggy. This arrangement had any number of disadvantages. One of the greatest being that Nig was likely to lash out with his long tail at a fly and hit me instead!

We would clatter down the long, red Kansas hill that began at the driveway of our farm, cross the bridge over Bluff Creek, and be in Oklahoma. For a quarter of a mile we followed the creek, then climbed another hill; and Gran'ma's house was in sight. From a distance, it looked like a little white hen nesting on the prairie.

The minute we drove into the yard the back screen door slapped and out came Emily Colista. "Put up your horse, Dan. Too cold for him to stand out," she would say. And always my father did as he was told. All her children did. Before I could get to the house, with my hand in hers, the cousins, who had arrived earlier, would descend upon us: Some of them with dark rings around their mouths, plainly indicating that they had been to the black walnut pile.

Walnuts Instead of Candy

I never remember having candy at Gran'ma's, but always there was a great pile of walnuts that she had sent the young uncles to gather from the trees which grew along the creek.

While the numerous daughters-in-law helped prepare the feast, the children played ball. Always with a tightly-wound string ball that Gran'ma had fashioned from carpet warp. She would have considered the purchase of a baseball wanton extravagance.

When dinner was ready, the men were called in by the deep, insistent tones of a dinner bell, fastened to the top of a tall post. (They had been sitting at the sunny side of the barn talking politics, swapping horses, and discussing the relative merits of hard and soft wheat.) To be the grandchild chosen to ring that bell was indeed an honor.

At the first call, the grownups trooped into the dining room. The children? Alas, Emily Colista thought that children should wait until the second table. We would remain outside as long as we possibly could, and then overcome with the thought of Thanksgiving viands, we would slip into the sitting room, which was just off the dining room. There, with our eyes glued to the table, we roosted like a dozen starving birds. And our hearts went "plump" in despair every time an uncle or aunt would say, "I'll have another helping of the chicken." Yes, Emily Colista served chicken on Thanksgiving; turkeys were raised for market.

Neighbors Sought Her Help

It wasn't unusual for some of the neighbors to drive up and ask for Gran'ma. If she happened to be at the table, she would rise briskly and say to one of the daughters-in-law, "Put a plate on for Luther"—or whoever had come for her. "While he's having a snack, I'll get my things on."

Her children never questioned these errands of mercy. I remember once asking my father where Gran'ma was going. His prompt reply was, "Somebody's having trouble and they want Ma." To want her was to get her.

When the first table had finished, Emily Colista gave her orders with the crispness of a general: "Lillie and Mayme clear the table. Ollie and Grace wash the dishes. Minnie, you help me get these children settled."

What hilarious meals those were! It was almost worth the waiting not to have a grownup at the table. The great platters of roast chicken were passed. "You want a drummer, or a breast?" And sometime during the meal you'd hear, "Who's got the wishbone?" a shout of: "I have!" and it was promptly wished upon and snapped.

Looking back, I can see that every dish upon that table was the result of long hours of back-breaking labor. The great bowls of coleslaw were made from cabbage grown in the rich, virgin soil of Oklahoma. But Oklahoma soil also grows luxuriant, choking weeds, weeds that must be hoed from the garden during the months when the sun sends the thermometer soaring above the hundred mark. The golden squash and pumpkins were raised between carefully cultivated corn rows. There, protected from the scorching winds, they thrived.

Daylight Hours Were Precious

But the butter melted upon the squash, the cream poured into the pumpkin for pies, represented the labor of uncles whom Emily Colista routed out—both summer and winter—at 4 a. m. to do the milking. Chores could be done by lantern light. Breakfast could be eaten by lamplight. But Gran'ma knew that the precious daylight hours had to be conserved to plow a straight, deep furrow, or mark a "160" with the teeth of a harrow.

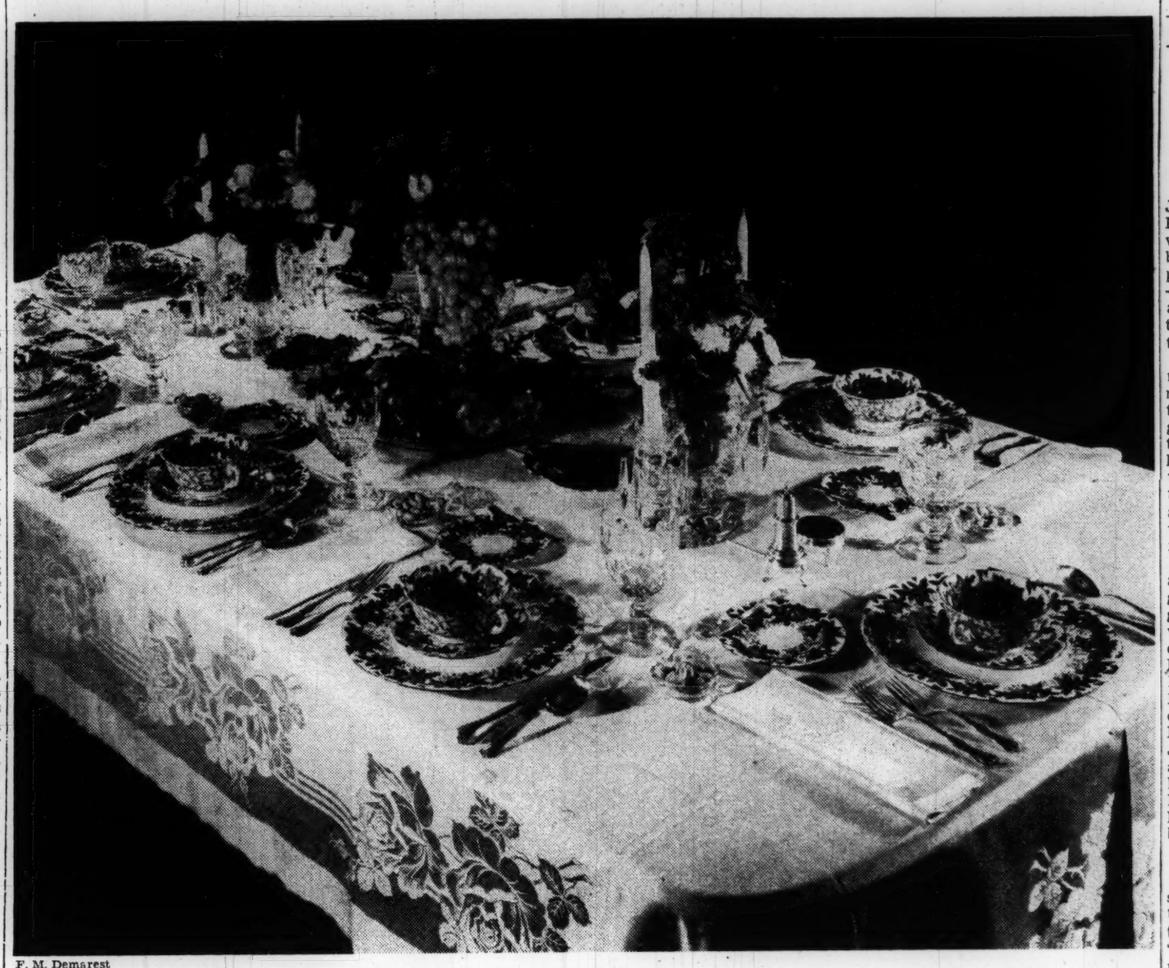
Late Thanksgiving afternoon always found us jogging homeward. If my father showed a propensity to over-stay, Emily Colista might say, "What about your milking, Son?" That hint was to be avoided!

No doubt, today, the millions of people in bondage are wondering how strong the American courage is, how strong our love for freedom is, and how great our ability to make sacrifices is. Our message to them might well be: Remember that just yesterday we pioneered.

Take Heart, Give Thanks

If you people in bondage were trapped in a mine, would you give up and say, "We must make the best of it; we're here forever." No—you would dig away, moving a stone here and moving a stone there, always seeking some way of escape. Try to have the same attitude toward your present trapped condition.

Just as surely as you refuse to lose heart, the day will come when you will hear an alien sound—the rhythmic rap of the picks of your rescuers. Listen! Strain your ears. Hear the whir of our great mass-production factories. Vision our great army of men now in training that liberty may not perish from the earth. Picture our millions of workers—both men and women—going forth day by day that this nation may help those fighting for great "inalienable rights." Do not despair. Take heart. Give thanks that your bondage is not—cannot be!—permanent. Believe, with us, "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."



F. M. Demarest

This Thanksgiving table setting was designed for the Today's Woman page by Herman Smith, noted authority on table settings and menus. The fine damask, colorful blue and white china, shining silver, and sparkling glass make a stunning ensemble. In the center is a crystal urn filled to overflowing with autumn fruits and ivy. In tune with the times, Mr. Smith carries out a patriotic note with red and white carnations in candelabra vases. All accessories from B. Altman & Co., New York.

Three Good Stuffings For Your Turkey

By Isabel Cornell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Turkey stuffing is a fence-straddler by nature. It should not be so strong of spice and condiment that it hides the delicate flavor of the roasted poultry. Yet it must be savory and worth eating in its own right—not just a padding under the bird's skin. Whether it's dry and fluffy or pleasingly moist, good stuffing should make a desirable contrast in texture to the turkey meat.

The following three recipes for stuffings are proportioned to suit small turkeys, under ten pounds; medium size turkeys, 10 to 13 pounds; and large turkeys over 13 pounds. The neck cavity as well as the rear one may be filled. If you like, you can put one kind of stuffing in the neck and another kind in the body, using half the quantities listed in each recipe.

If you are getting things ready a day ahead, be sure to cool the stuffing before putting it in the turkey. Don't put a turkey packed with hot stuffing into the refrigerator—let it cool thoroughly first. Next day, allow time for the bird to warm to room temperature before roasting, or allow extra cooking time for a cold turkey.

Bread for stuffing will crumble more quickly when it's four or five days old. Unsliced bread is easier to reduce to crumbs than sliced, which must have each crust torn off separately. A 16- or 18-ounce loaf of bread will make about one quart of crumbs. When dried bread crumbs are called for, use hard dry or toasted bread, rolled, grated, or forced through a food chopper. Put stuffing into the bird with a firm but light hand. Most stuffings swell during cooking and might burst through the skin if packed too tightly.

Oyster Celery Stuffing

(for a small turkey)

2 onions, sliced
1 cup chopped celery
Few chopped celery leaves
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1½ teaspoons sage
½ cup butter
2 quarts coarse toasted bread crumbs
Juice 2 lemons
1½ dozen oysters, chopped

Cook onions, celery, and seasonings in butter for 3 minutes; add to crumbs, lemon juice, and oysters; mix well.

Mushroom Olive Stuffing

(for a large turkey)

3 quarts stale bread crumbs
2 cups hot turkey stock or leftover vegetable liquor
4 eggs
2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon nutmeg
4 teaspoons poultry seasoning
1 pound mushrooms, sliced
2 onions, chopped
1 cup butter
½ cup sliced stuffed olives

Pour stock over crumbs; add eggs and seasonings. Brown onions and mushrooms in butter; add olives and stir into crumbs, mixing well.

Sweet Potato and Nut Stuffing

(for a medium turkey)

1 onion, chopped
1 cup chopped celery
6 tablespoons butter
1 cup chopped pecans
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 eggs
6 tablespoons milk
1½ cups soft stale bread crumbs
1½ to 2 quarts hot riced sweet potatoes

Brown onion and celery in butter 2 minutes; add nuts and seasonings; cook 1 minute longer. Beat eggs slightly; add milk and crumbs; add potatoes and combine with nut mixture.

Let Your Thanksgiving Dinner Be Simple Yet Smart

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Doubtless the hearts of most of us here in America will lift on Thanksgiving Day in stronger gratitude than ever before. Our gratitude will be deeper this year, because, this eventful fall of 1941, many of us are taking time from our busy tasks to be more conscious of the blessings we have so long taken for granted. Blessings, for the unhappy present, denied to thousands in strife-torn lands.

Mindful that the world's very first Thanksgiving dinner, celebrated in America, was the outward expression of the Pilgrim Fathers' gratitude for freedom and divine protection, Mr. Herman Smith, famed authority on fine table settings and gracious menus, designed for The Christian Science Monitor the Thanksgiving table shown above. This table has been planned to emphasize patriotism, its colors being red, white, and blue.

Trend Toward Simplicity

There has been a decided trend lately toward a simplicity of taste in festivities—a quiet restraint and dignity in both menus and table decorations. And Mr. Smith's choice of fine white damask in the old tradition, with a minimum of silver, and with only the sparkle of clear crystal added for accent, reflects this quieter elegance.

For the table centerpiece, his well-chosen decorative note is a crystal urn, filled with bright autumn fruits, glowing purple and green grapes, and trailing English ivy. Candelabra vases with crystal pendants hold ivory-white candles and red and white carnations. And to remind us of our flag's background of blue, Herman Smith has chosen a lovely dinner service of Coalport china having maple-leaf borders and motifs of deep blue. This blue is repeated again in the old Georgian glass-lined salts.

Two silver relish dishes in a leafy design and crystal nut dishes, each shaped like half an apple, further typify autumn's harvest.

The menu, which Mr. Smith has selected especially for Monitor readers, while epicurean, is not extravagant or difficult of preparation. It includes an extra vegetable, a modestly priced sweet potato and almond soufflé, which can be omitted if one wishes. Thanksgiving dinners seldom stress the salad course; and Mr. Smith's addition of coleslaw with white grapes is a far happier choice than the overworked jellied pineapple and carrots, or lettuce with Roquefort dressing, one so frequently encounters.

Inasmuch as the theme of this menu has been smart simplicity, the table requires little silver. The salad fork is shown for use in eating the coleslaw. For the Old Quaker Thanksgiving Fruited Pudding, dessert spoons and forks (brought in with it) will do nicely.

For an ideal 1941 Thanksgiving menu, this famous expert, who has planned many of America's gala occasions, suggests:

Cream of Squash Soup
Roast Turkey with Stuffing of Brown Rice, Mushrooms and Tiny Sausages
Glazed Chestnuts and Baked Parsnips
Sliced Sweet Onions Baked in Cream
Green and Lima Beans with Apple Cubes in Parsley Butter
Glazed Stuffed Turnips
Sweet Potato and Almond Soufflé
Hot Watermelon Cubes Cranberry Frappe
Coleslaw with White Grapes
Old (1740) Quaker Thanksgiving Fruited Pudding with Ginger Ice Cream

Brown Rice Stuffing

6 cups boiled, drained brown rice, washed in boiling water to remove all starch and drained till dry
6 tablespoons butter or other fat (fat from sausages may be used)
2 small chopped onions
1 tablespoon minced parsley
2 cups celery and tops chopped
1 cup mushrooms sliced thin, cooked for five minutes in butter or other above fat
1 tin small sausages browned
½ teaspoon savory
¼ teaspoon thyme
¼ teaspoon sage

Mix all well, and stuff turkey. Wash, scrape and cut six firm large parsnips in half lengthwise. Parboil till barely tender, but not soft. Arrange around turkey for garnish during last hour of roasting, basting occasionally till golden brown.

The recipe for the Old Quaker Thanksgiving Fruited Pudding dates authentically back to 1740. This pudding is delightful, yet economical.

Fruited Pudding

1 cup milk
4 cups dry bread, cut or broken into small pieces
½ cup molasses
½ cup melted butter or other shortening
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon mace
1 scant teaspoon baking soda
1 tablespoon water
1 cup seedless raisins
½ cup chopped citron
½ cup black walnuts or other nuts
¼ cup flour

Measure the bread before soaking in the milk. Soak till very soft. Then beat smooth and add molasses, butter, spices, the soda dissolved in the water, and the fruit and nuts sprinkled with the flour. Beat well and put into greased mold and steam for three hours. If batter seems too stiff, add a little more milk.

To make Ginger Ice Cream: Add two tablespoons chopped preserved ginger to each quart of any standard vanilla ice cream recipe. Or if you prefer, buy commercial vanilla ice cream and use chopped preserved ginger and sirup as a garnish.

For a Novel Holiday Party, Try This Pilgrim Frolic

By Catherine Leach

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you'll turn even great-uncle John and tiny cousin Anne into Pilgrims, you can add the zest of variety to your Thanksgiving celebration this year. Folds of white paper, pins, shears, a stitch or two—these, plus a dash of imagination, are all you'll need to accomplish the feat of turning your guests back to 1621.

Pretend that your living room represents Leyden, Holland. Let the member of the family who passes the ice-cold cranberry juice to your guests wear a complete Dutch costume. Dutch tulips in white silhouettes, which you have pasted to the glasses, will stand out against the red of the cranberry juice and add just the appropriate note to this first course, served in the living room.

Crayoned tulips should also adorn the cards you hand to your guests containing their new Pilgrim names. By these names they will be known for the rest of the day. There will be Captain and Rose Standish, Elder and Mary Brewster, Stephen and Elizabeth Hopkins, parents of Oceanus, Governor and Dorothy Bradford, Katherine and Edward Winslow, John and Katherine Carver, John and Priscilla Alden, and children like Resolved and Peregrine White, Mary Chilton, Humility Cooper, Henry Samson. Let history books be your directories.

To the New World!

Now, on trays, offer the men squarish white paper collars, and the women white kerchiefs of soft tissue paper. Then let all head for "the new world," alias the dining room. There, at each place lie crisp paper cuffs to be held on with elastic bands. The place cards have your guests' Pilgrim names on them. To these cards you have glued silhouettes of Pilgrim hats cut from black felt, and adorned with silver paper buckles.

If you can secure some of the charming candles molded to represent Pilgrim men and maids, set these in low holders, which you hide by real, or artificial, leaves strewn down the center of the cloth. These will form a glowing, winding procession.

Before the feast begins, ask Elder Brewster to exhort the Pilgrims to keep true to their promises. Let your guest who is impersonating Elder Brewster read with sober reverence this that Elder Brewster once said:

"Blessed will it be for us, blessed for this land, for this vast continent. Nay, from generation to generation will the blessing descend. Generations will look back to these scenes of agonizing trial, to this day of small things, and say, 'Here was our beginning as a people. These were our forefathers. Through their trials we inherit our blessings. Their faith is our faith, their hope our hope, their God, our God.'"

After the main part of the dinner is over, serve the nut, fruit, and raisin course before the living-room fireplace. There, have the guests pin on white crepe paper aprons and slip on silver cardboard buckles which will fit over their shoes with strong elastic bands. Their costumes will then be complete.

Telegram for Priscilla

As the nutcrackers begin working, let a telegram be brought in for Priscilla Alden. It is from Emily Post, and is written on a modern Thanksgiving Day blank. Let Priscilla read the message: "Suggest you buy my book on etiquette. Consult chapter on courtship."

Shortly, let another wire be brought in—this one from the Governor of your State to Governor Bradford. It might read: "Congratulations, your excellency, on race-equality program wherein Red Men and White feast together." There could be a wire for Captain Standish from General Pershing; one from Dorothy Thompson for Dorothy Bradford, and so on. You need only to do a bit of historical brushing up to think out telegrams like these that will add to the gayety of your party.

And now, convert your living-room doorway into a motion picture screen by hanging two sheets before it. Turn off the lights in the room and focus two or more floor lamps on the "screen." You, the hostess, will then announce:

"The energetic movie men gave Pilgrims quite a shock
By reeling off a lot of film, as they touched Plymouth Rock.
And, though Priscilla Alden did demurely shun the screen,
The newsmen with their cameras took her well-known courting scene."

Introduce the Actors

At this, those chosen to impersonate Myles, John, Priscilla, Elder Brewster, and "the milk white bull" (more sheets for the laundry!) will step before the "screen" and give a pantomime while a hidden commentator reads selections from Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Myles Standish." The climax will be Priscilla's exit on the "bull's" back!

(Probably you will find it advisable to let the participants have a look at the script before asking them to put on their pantomime. You will already have marked the pertinent passages from the poem, the ones with the most action. And you should supply them with a few properties, such as a cane sword for Myles and an improvised spinning wheel for Priscilla.)

How about some exercise for the younger set at this point? Put on the radio or phonograph, and line up the dining-room chairs for a variation of the old game called "Musical Chairs." Call it "Keeping Out of the Stocks." And, sure enough, you now produce the "stocks." They are cut from the heaviest cardboard and tacked to old broomsticks stood in large pails filled with sand. Whoever "gets left out" in the game must thrust his hands in the holes and his chin over the top and stand thus until another victim comes to take his place.

A Quiet Game

Now for a resting game to follow all this activity—a game for all present. Hand each guest a piece of paper at the top of which, with a few crayon strokes, you have drawn a basket. Ask them to fill this Thanksgiving gift basket right out of Mother Goose rhymes. First, let them get the basket! For example, the old woman tossed up to the sky rode in one. Meat? Mary's lamb. Vegetables? Corn in the meadow, and peas from pease-pudding hot. Bread and butter: Tommy Tucker sang for them. There are Peter's pumpkin; oranges and lemons for fruit; even pie, found in Jack Horner's corner. You will find other items to add to this list. Award a toy market basket with a chocolate turkey, a mince tart, small grapes, celery hearts—in fact, a gift basket filled in miniature.

After this, on the occasion of 1941's eventful celebration, it would be fitting to gather around the piano and sing some of the fine, time-honored Thanksgiving hymns.

Recipe for Londonderry Pumpkin Ice Cream

by GLADYS LOONEY, Home Economist

Enough for four generous servings—

Combine in a chilled mixing bowl ½ cup cooked or canned pumpkin; 1 T Londonderry Ice Cream Mix and Flavor Base; dash of nutmeg, ginger, clove; 5 T Brown sugar; ½ t cinnamon; ½ pt. of cream that will whip. Mix thoroughly. Whip until mixture holds shape. Pour into paper baking cups. Set into freezing compartment of automatic refrigerator and freeze as quickly as possible. Allow one hour for freezing.

Recipe for making Londonderry Ice Cream Pie and other recipes tested by Gladys Looney, Home Economist, will be sent upon request, together with enough Londonderry Ice Cream Mix and Flavor Base for 32 generous servings. *Use as much as you want for trials.* Then return us the unused portion or send us 25c. No other obligation.

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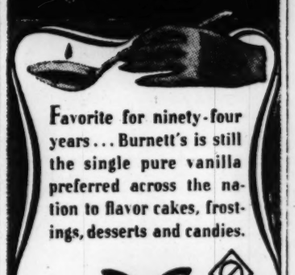

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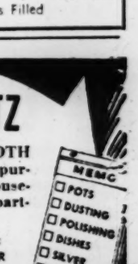

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 673,940
1941 volume to date 121,525,636
1940 volume to date 172,491,825

Stock Market Heavy; Early Rally Fades

NEW YORK Nov. 7 (AP)—Recovery attempts were frequent in today's stock market but most were unsuccessful.

While selling dried up at the start bidding was timid throughout. Scattered issues managed to cling to small plus marks. Declines of fractions to a point or so were widely distributed near the final hour.

Large blocks of low-priced stocks, apparently liquidated for income tax purposes, helped keep dealings at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

The international scene was a bit brighter, brokers said, and the temporary side-tracking of the Treasury's huge new taxing program proved a prop for sentiment. Restraints were plentiful, however, including the rail wage dispute and prospects of tightened governmental controls.

Bonds were spotty and commodities inclined to edge upward.

Among shares, International Merchantile Marine made a new year's top. Graham-Paige was a lively mover, up 1-16 at 7/8. Given an occasional lift were Union Carbide, Paramount, N. Y. Shipbuilding and Douglas Aircraft.

New 1941 lows were posted for Union Pacific, Public Service of N. J. and American Can. Lagging were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Woolworth, Texas Corp. and Liggett & Myers "B."

In the Curb modest improvement was recorded for Aluminum of America, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid "B" and Phoenix Securities.

Small downward tendencies crept into the bond market toward the close today, resulting in a preponderance of minus signs.

Most variations, however, were of only minor fractions although trading was fairly active.

Rail liens were mixed as quotations steadied from sharper fluctuations of the past two days.

U. S. Governments opened firm in the over-the-counter market, turning a little soft later and in some cases slipping around 2-32 of a point. Stock exchange prices on Treasuries moved into line in light volume.

Fractionally higher prices were paid for Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Wabash first 5s of '39, Rock Island general 4s of '88, and Studebaker 6s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. wheat				
Chicago	1.17⅞	1.16¼	1.17	1.16
Minneapolis	1.12½	1.10¾	1.12⅛	1.10⅞
Kansas City	1.13⅝	1.11⅜	1.12⅛	1.11½
Winnipeg	.74⅛	.73⅜	.73⅞	.73⅜
May wheat				
Chicago	1.22¾	1.21½	1.22⅜	1.21⅜
Minneapolis	1.17⅛	1.15⅞	1.17	1.15⅝
Kansas City	1.16	1.15	1.15⅝	1.14⅞
Winnipeg	.77⅞	.77⅛	.77⅜	.77⅛
July wheat				
Chicago	1.23⅝	1.22⅜	1.23¼	1.22⅜
Mineapolis			1.18½	1.17⅜
Kansas City	1.16½	1.15⅝	1.16½	1.15¼
Winnipeg	.79¼	.78⅛	.78⅞	.78⅝
Dec. corn				
Chicago	.78½	.78	.78⅜	.78
Kansas City	.72¾	.72¼	.72¾	.72¼
May Corn				
Chicago	.84¼	.83⅞	.84¼	.83⅞
Kansas City	.77⅜	.77⅛	.77⅜	.77⅛
Dec. oats				
Chicago	.51⅛	.50¾	.51⅛	.50½
Minneapolish	.47¼	.46¾	.47⅛	.46⅝
Winnipeg	.45	.44½	.44⅝	.44½
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.68	.66⅛	.67¾	.65¾
May	.74½	.72¾	.74¼	.71¾
July	.76¼	.75	.76	.73⅝

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	9.85	9.90	9.85	9.90	9.82
Jan.	10.05	10.07	10.02	10.07	10.00
March	11.32	11.35	11.27	11.35	11.25
May	11.52	11.55	11.47	11.55	11.45

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.69	1.76	1.68⅜	1.74⅛	1.68½
May	1.72½	1.76	1.71⅞	1.75½	1.71¾
July	1.73	1.77½	1.71⅞	1.75	1.71⅞

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.10	16.24	16.07	16.22	16.07
March	16.29	16.45	16.29	16.41	16.29
May	16.38	16.55	16.37	16.48	16.38
July	16.40	16.56	16.40	16.54	16.40
October	16.51	16.71	16.50	16.71	16.51

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	12.70	12.75	12.70	12.75	12.66
March	12.85	12.87	12.83	12.84	12.77

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.8b	95.0
March	92.8b	93.3a			92.8
May	91.7b	92.0a			91.8
	Tops				
December	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.2b	126.5
March	124.5b	125.0a			124.7
May	123.3b	123.7a			123.5

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WldMayNo4	2.57	2.57½	2.57	2.57	2.57
NYMarNo3	..	..	..	2.85b	2.90

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	8.00	8.10	8.00	8.10	8.01
March	8.18	8.28	8.18	8.28	8.18

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.00	6.00	5.97	5.97b	5.98

b—Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	34.60	34.65	34.35	34.60	34.65
December	34.75	34.75	34.50	34.75	34.70
January	34.75	34.90	34.60	34.85	34.80
February	35.00	35.00	34.90	35.00	35.05

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	32.00	32.10	31.60	32.00	31.90
December	31.65	31.70	31.15	31.65	31.50
January	30.95	31.05	30.55	31.05	31.05

*S.S. †R.S.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close Prev.
January	3.10	3.10	3.06	3.07	3.05
March	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.25

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	14.91	14.91	14.90	14.91	14.91
March	14.81	14.81	14.81	14.81	14.81
June	....	....	....	14.80b	14.75

b—Bid.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WldMayNo4	2.57	2.57½	2.57	2.57	2.57
NYMarNo3	..	..	..	2.85b	2.90

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	8.00	8.10	8.00	8.10	8.01
March	8.18	8.28	8.18	8.28	8.18

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.00	6.00	5.97	5.97b	5.98

b—Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	34.60	34.65	34.35	34.60	34.65
December	34.75	34.75	34.50	34.75	34.70
January	34.75	34.90	34.60	34.85	34.80
February	35.00	35.00	34.90	35.00	35.05

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	32.00	32.10	31.60	32.00	31.90
December	31.65	31.70	31.15	31.65	31.50
January	30.95	31.05	30.55	31.05	31.05

*S.S. †R.S.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close Prev.
January	3.10	3.10	3.06	3.07	3.05
March	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.25

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

—1941— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	51¾	51½	51¾	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 5
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	N'v 6
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	36⅜	36½	36½	— ¼
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 6
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	18	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	6	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
108⅜	68⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	7	68⅜	68¾	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	N'v 5
23⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Allen Ind (¾g)	4	7	7	7	N'v 5
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	151½	150¼	150¼	— ¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	N'v 6
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
9	5¼	Allied Stores	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	N'v 5
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	24	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
1⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	¾	¾	¾	
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	4	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
8¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	1	32½	32	32	— ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	3	2	2	2	
95¼	77⅛	Am Can (4)	2	76½	75¾	76½	— ⅝
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178¾	178¾	178¾	N'v 6
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	6	28¼	28	28	— ¾
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	68¼	67¾	67¾	— ½
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	1	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108	108	108	
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 27
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	5	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
17⅜	11⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	18	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	4	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	20	26¾	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	6	2¼	2	2	— ¼
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	6	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	N'v 5
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	3	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅜
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	—1⅛
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	N'v 6
13¼	8	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 24
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	9	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	2	87	85⅛	87	N'v 5
13¾	10	Am M & F (.74g)	11	10¼	10	10⅛	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
3¼	¾	Am Power & Lt	31	⅛	¾	¾	
46¾	29½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	8	30	29½	30	+ ¾
39	24⅜	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	
7¼	4⅞	Am Rad & S .45g	65	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	11¾	Am Roll M (1.40)	5	12⅜	12½	12½	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	N'v 6
10⅜	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
45⅜	34	Am S & R (2g)	15	37¾	37	37⅜	
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	151½	151½	151½	N'v 1
54	34	Am Snuff (3a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
28½	19	Am Stl Fd 1½g	8	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (¾g)	1	11	11	11	
13½	8¼	Am Stove(1.20g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	N'v 6
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	96	86	96	N'v 6
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	N'v 5
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	150⅛	150	150⅛	+ ⅛
73½	54⅜	Am Tobacco 4½g	*11	55¾	55	55¾	+ ¼
74½	55	Am Tob pf B 4½g	*21	57⅝	56¾	57½	+ ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29½	24	Am Viscose (1g)	12	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	N'v 6
7¼	7⅛	Am Water Wks	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	81	81	81	+1½
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	5	6	5¾	5¾	N'v 6
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	3	74¾	74⅛	74¾	+ ¾
8	4⅞	Am Zinc L & S	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22½	Anaconda (1½g)	32	26⅝	26	26	— ⅜
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	N'v 6
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 28
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 6
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	32	31	31	+1
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	— ⅛
5½	4	Armour Ill	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	5	69	68	68	—1
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstro'g C 1½g	7	28⅛	27⅞	28	
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	3	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	8	8	8	N'v 6
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	85	85	85	+1
102½	87	As D 2pf (193¾k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	23	28⅜	27¾	28	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	2	64½	63½	64½	+ ¾
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	18	26⅜	26	26⅛	— ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	5	45½	45	45	
55⅝	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	4	56	55¾	56	+1
27¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	13	27½	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅜
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	N'v 6
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	N'v 6
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	N'v 6
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8	8	8	N'v 5
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	31	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	8	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	7	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	3	6⅛	6	6	
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	6	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ¾
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros 1½g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	N'v 3
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.60g)	18	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
31⅜	24½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	25	25	25	N'v 5
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	26⅛	26	26	N'v 5
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	N'v 5
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	5	37¼	37⅛	37¼	
20⅞	13⅜	Benef Ind (1¼g)	4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	53	52½	53	N'v 5
34¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¾
89½	59⅞	Beth Steel (6g)	*27	60¾	59¼	60¼	— ½
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	121	120¾	121	N'v 6
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	7	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	4	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .45g	3	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
18⅜	13⅛	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 29
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	18	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	4	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ¾
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 5
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	8	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	25	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
39⅜	29⅞	Bower Roll B (3)	2	29½	29½	29½	— ¾
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
25⅜	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	27	27	27	N'v 5
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 30
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 17
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	4	9¼	9	9	— ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	7	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
34¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	4	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ¼
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56½	56½	56½	N'v 6
9⅞	7⅝	Burr Add (.70g)	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
41¼	21⅛	Bush Terminal	13	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
61⅜	41½	Butler Bro (.45g)	4	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	— ⅛
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	— ½
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	
11⅞	7½	Byers (AM) Co	14	8	8	8	
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	2	9¾	9¼	9¾	— ¾
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	3	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	14	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy 1.10g	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	10	16	16	16	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	39	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	33⅞	Cannon M (1½g)	1	34	34	34	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 30
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 6
87⅜	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	3	77½	77¼	77¼	
50⅝	39¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	17	39⅜	39	39¼	— ⅜
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	4	17	17	17	— ½
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	11	2	2	2	— ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	N'v 5
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	2	13¾	13¼	13½	— ¾
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	30	30	30	
53⅜	27⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	3	3	3	N'v 6
21¼	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	1	18½	18½	18½	N'v 6
18	10	Checker Cab	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—1⅜
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	24	35¼	34¾	35	— ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 24
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	N'v 6
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Il A	9	5⅜	5	5	— ¼
3	1¼	Chi Great West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 6
11¼	3⅜	Chi Great W pf	21	10⅜	10½	10⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1¼e)	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	1	15	15	15	— ½
44½	37½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
54	49	C P T cv pf (3)	2	39¾	39½	39½	Oct 29
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 6
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 6
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 6
9¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	N'v 6
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 5
72⅛	53⅛	Chrysler (6g)	35	56½	55¾	56⅜	— ⅜
10¾	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2¼g	2	34	34	34	
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	3	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
43½	26⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	*71	39⅜	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	84¾	84¾	84

Commerce and Finance

Talk of Second Tax Levy May Spur Price-Control Bill

Business and Industry

Bank Stock Offered By Underwriters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public offerings of 160,000 shares of $10 par value capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia's largest trust company and second largest commercial bank, is being made by a syndicate of 27 leading investment banking houses headed by Smith, Barney & Co.

The offering is being made simultaneously with the bank's offering of rights to stockholders of record Nov. 3, and the shares are priced both to stockholders and the public at $28 each. The stockholders have until 3 p. m. Nov. 17 to exercise their rights to buy the additional shares on a pro rata basis. The public offering is subject to stockholders' prior subscription of the shares.

The complete list of underwriters and the number of shares underwritten by each follow:

Name	Shares to be underwritten
Smith, Barney & Co.	20,000
Harriman, Ripley & Co. Inc.	20,000
Drexel & Co	20,000
Blyth & Co. Inc.	10,000
The First Boston Corp.	10,000
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane	10,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	8,000
E. W. Clark & Co.	4,000
Eastman, Dillon & Co.	4,000
Estabrook & Co.	4,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	4,000
Jackson & Curtis	4,000
Lazard Freres & Co.	4,000
Lee Higginson Corporation	4,000
Paine, Webber & Co.	4,000
Stroud & Co., Inc.	4,000
Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath	2,500
Graham, Parsons & Co.	2,500
Hemphill, Noyes & Co.	2,500
Hornblower & Weeks	2,500
Laird, Bissell & Meeds	2,500
W. H. Newbold's Son & Co.	2,500
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.	2,500
Tucker, Anthony & Co.	2,500
Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.	2,500
Yarnall & Co.	2,500
Biddle, Whelen & Co.	1,000

As announced at the time the stockholders gave their approval on Nov. 3 to the increase in the bank's capital stock from 840,000 to 1,000,000 shares, proceeds from the sale of the additional shares will be used to augment the bank's capital funds and thereby create a better balance between capital funds and deposits, made available by substantial increases in both deposits and loans. Surplus and undivided profits will then total approximately $16,400,000.

United Aircraft Net $4.05 Share In Nine Months

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—United Aircraft Corp. reported it had set up from earnings of the first nine months of 1941 a reserve of approximately $4,000,000 to provide for transformation from defense production to a peace-time economy.

Of this sum, $2,500,000 was charged against earnings in the September quarter.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30 the concern showed consolidated net profit of $5,188,382, equal to $1.95 a capital share, against $2,971,662 or $1.12 a share in the comparable 1940 quarter.

Federal tax provision for the quarter was $19,711,304, compared with $7,993,821 reported for the like 1940 period.

The company's sales and operating revenues for the three-month period amounted to $81,604,988, against $39,805,913 in the 1940 September quarter.

Net profit for the first nine months of 1940 was placed at $10,771,733, equal to $4.05 a share, compared with $10,461,127 or $3.93 a share in the corresponding part of 1940.

Shields & Co. Buys Drydock Co. Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Shields & Co., investment bankers, announced they had arranged to acquire stock control of Maryland Drydock Co., of Baltimore. Control formerly was held by Koppers Co.

It was understood Koppers would retain an interest in the concern, and that a public offering of Maryland Drydock securities might eventually be made.

Maryland Drydock Co., the announcement said, is planning to enlarge its capacity by about 75 per cent. About half its current business is for the government, it added.

Gain in Crude Oil Run to Stills

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Petroleum Institute estimated United States refinery operations in the week ended Nov. 1 were at 94.6 per cent of capacity, indicating a crude run to stills averaging 4,080,000 barrels daily.

This compared with 94.2 per cent in the previous week when the daily average was 4,060,000 barrels and with 3,529,000 barrels a year earlier.

A. T. & T. to Acquire Assets Of Southern Companies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has received authority from the Federal Communications Commission to acquire the assets aggregating nearly $25,000,000 of the American Telephone & Telegraph companies of Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee.

A. T. & T. owns all the stock of the five companies. The subsidiary companies are being dissolved.

The reported assets of the five companies included:

Georgia, $6,357,000; Kentucky, $7,675,430; Mississippi, $1,869,131; South Carolina, $5,147,847, and Tennessee, $3,823,079.

Chromium Supplies in Future Hinge on 'Freedom of Seas'

The American Chamber of Commerce Journal, Manila

Chromite Mining Spurred by War Demands

Mining chromite ore from one of the numerous lenses on the property of the Acoje Mining Company, Philippine Islands.

This is the fifth of a series of 11 articles prepared by the Office for Emergency Management telling the story of shortages of vital raw materials.

WASHINGTON—Chromium lipstick cases and fancy compacts, automobile trim, and stainless steel skillets—these and a lot of other common gadgets that America has become used to in the Luxury Age are going to be much harder to get. The reason is—chromium, needed for guns and planes and battleships.

At present the United States chromium supply is enough to meet all military and essential civilian demand, but what happens in the future depends on "freedom of the seas," because the country gets its chromium by way of ships and shipping lanes. The supply and demand picture right now goes something like this:

	1940	1941
Imports	657,689	800,000 (est.)
Domestic production	2,662	10,000 (est.)
Total	660,351	810,000
Consumption	502,000	750,000 (est.)

As the 1942 demand probably will rise 100 to 150 thousand tons over 1941, it is plain that any curtailment of shipping facilities would mean a serious shortage of this important defense material.

Principal Uses

Chromium is important for three reasons: It is the principal source of stainless steel and one of the principal alloys that make hard steel for armor plate; it is the most widely used refractory for making linings for steel furnaces; it is an important chemical.

The addition of about 2 per cent chromium to steel results in a product of intense hardness and toughness. Its uses are many. In addition to its military importance for armor plate, it is used in the manufacture of axles, springs, parts of gun carriages, automobiles, steel for safes, cutlery, and armor-piercing projectiles.

When 10 or 15 per cent of chromium is added to steel, the result is stainless steel. It is used wherever corrosion must be avoided, in valves, airplane and marine engine parts, and for chemical manufacturing equipment, particularly oil refineries and chemical plants.

In the form of chromite this metal is widely used in the chemical industry. It also is used for the tanning of leather and for imparting the familiar 'crome finish" of recent years, used to decorate automobiles, refrigerators and many other industrial products.

As a lining for steel furnaces, some substitution for chromium is possible, but most of the possible substitutes are equally important to our defense production, approximately 30 per cent of our annual demand being consumed for this purpose. About 50 per cent goes into various chromium alloys and the remainder is used by the chemical industries.

United States Output Rising

Domestic production of chromium is increasing as a result of defense demands, but it cannot hope on the basis of present known deposits to supply all United States consumption. Deposits are in the Western States and Alaska.

Pressure of defense demands will result in substantial increases in 1942 domestic production, chromium experts estimate, and the United States has built two new plants in Montana which will get into full production around the first of the year. Domestic production may reach 30 per cent of demand by the middle of 1942, which will help, at least, in taking care of essential demands in case foreign supplies are cut off.

This leaves the country largely dependent upon imports, coming principally from Africa. These are the countries from which we imported chromium in 1941:

	P.C.
Africa	44
Philippine Islands	37
Turkey	16
Cuba	8
New Caledonia	5

As is the case with a number of other metals and materials used for military production, our dependence upon foreign sources has resulted in the establishment of a reserve supply in the United States. All chromium over essential military and civilian demands is added to the nation's stockpile for emergency use.

Priority Control

Because of the necessity to build up our chromium reserves, the metal has been placed under mandatory priority control.

Unfortunately there are no substitutes for chromium in several of its important uses. Manganese can be substituted in some instances, but as it also is an important metal in steel production little is gained by using it is place of chromium.

There is no lack of chromium ore in the world, South Africa in particular possessing immense reserves. The solution of America's problem all depends upon the ships that sail the seven seas.

U. S. Places 250 Additional Latin Firms on Blacklist

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new blacklist, extending an economic boycott against approximately 250 Latin American firms believed to be acting in the interests of Germany and Italy, will be posted within 24 hours, high Government officials disclosed.

It will be the third blacklist issued since last July 17 when the United States Government took the first step to curb Nazi and Fascistic activities in Central and South America through the blacklisting of firms believed to be sympathetic to Axis powers and contributing to propaganda campaigns.

The new blacklist probably will be issued tonight, it was said, and it will add approximately 250 names to the July 17 proclamation listing about 1,800 firms and the September 24 posting that blocked activities of some 300 additional concerns and individuals.

One source said the new list would boycott several coffee firms. He added it would concentrate on business organizations in Central America and "probably Colombia."

Blacklists are issued following exhaustive research by United States Government employees in the various Latin American nations.

OPM Asks Copper Cable Prices Held

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has asked manufacturers of copper wire and cable used as a conductor of electricity to hold their prices down to the October 15 level.

The action was the first of an expected series of price moves in Mr. Henderson's recently announced program to stabilize prices on all products made of copper, brass or copper alloys. Heavy defense demands for copper and a resultant serious shortage made the program necessary, Mr. Henderson said.

Power Output Hits New Historic High

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production reached a new historic high in the week ended Nov. 1, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output of 3,338,538,000 kilowatt-hours represented an increase of 1.2 per cent over 3,299,120,000 kilowatt-hours in the preceding week and was 15.8 per cent ahead of the 1940 total of 2,882,137,000.

In the most recent percentage increases over a year ago in the major geographic centers were as follows: New England, 17.7, Mid-Atlantic, 12.2, Central industrial, 18.1, West Central, 17.5 Southern, 16.4, Rocky Mountain, 17.7, Pacific Coast, 12.4.

Strout Re-elected Head Of Morris Plan Group

SEA ISLAND, Ga., (AP)—Richard H. Strout of Washington was re-elected president of the Morris Plan Bankers Association at adjournment of the 1941 convention.

In his presidential message to the convention, Mr. Stout, formerly of Louisville, Ky., said one result of the current world upheaval would be wider distribution of wealth and added that this meant "a complete realignment of the wealth structure of the country."

The convention elected Ralph Pitman of Philadelphia and Richmond, Va., first vice-president, and Russell Sayre of Springfield, Mass., second vice-president.

New members named to the board of governors include Horace McGowan, Worcester, Mass. Milton Bradley, New Haven, Conn., was chosen on the executive committee.

Inflation Blitz Seen Back Of Tax Proposals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—There is a disposition here to believe the Administration is trying to blitz Congress in to a realization of the inflation peril.

That is almost the only explanation that fits the extraordinary maneuvers concerning the new super tax bill, which Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, has just discussed in secrecy with the members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The whole subject is surrounded with confusion and mystery, and all that is officially known is that Mr. Morgenthau suddenly appeared before a secret meeting of the Doughton committee, presented certain proposals for enormous new taxes, and that Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, in a formal statement that did not say anything, announced that the matter would be "temporarily deferred."

Deeper Scheeme Seen

There were elements in the Morgenthau proposals which the politically-sensitive Administration must have known rendered the Morgenthau proposal impossible of enactment in the time proposed. Thus it is argued that the Administration must have some deeper scheme. And here it is deduced that the White House is trying to get two things: (1) quick action on its inflation-curbing price control bill and (2) in the larger sense, trying to dynamite into the heads of Congressmen the idea that inflation is an imminent threat, and that something must be done about it.

The proposals carried to Congress, so far as they have leaked out are among the most extraordinary, for sheer size, that this city has seen in generations. It will be recalled that the latest, precedent-setting tax bill was for $3,500,000,000. But the new proposal was for $4,500,000,000, if the social security taxes are included which, theoretically at any rate, are in the nature of deferred savings.

More than that. Whereas the tax bill just passed took four long months in argument and counter-argument before the Doughton Committee alone, not to speak of later hearings in Senate committee and ultimate floor debate, the Treasury at this juncture blithely proposed that the much bigger new tax bill be passed and enacted by January 1, only two months hence with taxes effective from that date.

Up for Re-Election

Finally, a glance at the taxes was enough to fill the Congressional breast with awe. House members, it should be pointed out, are all up for re-election next fall to the number of 435. They even yet don't know how the voters will take the biggest tax in history, just enacted. But now they are asked to pass bigger and sharper taxes to be piled on top of the former ones, and to take effect before the election.

It is enough to shake even the stoutest Congressional heart. In fact, observers here can't help but suspect that that was the intention of the whole maneuver. Observers are watching to see whether the Administration is really going to follow it up, and whether it actually supposed the House would give up its present lazy program of meeting and recessing every 3 days which it has been following for weeks, to face the fiscal emergency.

The suspicion arises that the Morgenthau maneuver was prompted by a very sincere belief in the danger of inflation, but that the tax proposals were in the nature of a preliminary barrage, designed to lay the way for a future attack rather than for instant subjugation. Or to vary the metaphor, it was like the random dynamite explosion sometimes used at the bottom of a well, intended to bring in fresh sources of underground spring water.

Educate Congress

In particular it is believed that it is designed to facilitate quick action on the pending price control bill, which, after months of dallying in the Steagall Banking and Currency Committee, is only now ready to come to the House floor. The Administration is seeking to educate Congress to the dangerous realities of the current fiscal situation, and Mr. Morgenthau's visit to the Doughton Committee was a direct lesson on the subject.

The threat of inflation is simply this:

The national income is soaring, at a time when the amount of consumer's goods is remaining stationary or diminishing. Hence, unless something is done to funnel off the surplus spending power, competitive bidding for available goods will occur, and prices will skyrocket. A certain degree of price advance is now regarded as inevitable. What the Government fiscal authorities want to do is to prevent the movement from getting out of hand. Mr. Morgenthau is understood to have cited a special report by Dr. Carl Shoup of Columbia University estimating excess national purchasing power, despite the new taxes, at from $5,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000. The Treasury would like to see that money or most of it taken out in taxes, or tied up in Government bonds, or earmarked for deferred savings.

One of the means proposed is to boost the social security taxes. Mr. Morgenthau proposes that instead of the present 2 per cent on pay rolls, the amount be raised to 4 per cent, with employers and employees each paying an additional 1 per cent. This might raise $900,000,000.

Another boost would occur in the unemployment compensation fund. At present this involves a 3 per cent tax from employers. The new Morgenthau plan would add 1 per cent tax on employees to this amount. This might raise $450,000,000.

The other big revenue-producing proposal is for at-the-source income taxes, amounting to super-taxes, rising perhaps as high as 15 per cent, and bringing in a possible $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000. The utmost uncertainty and confusion exists in Washington today as to just what these would involve and how far they would go. Mr. Morgenthau apparently offered them tentatively, and off the record, and no very clear picture of the situation is available.

But it is known that Congressmen were daunted by the immense and drastic taxes proposed, and found no comfort in the alternative presented to them in Mr. Morgenthau's warning of possible inflation. It is the Treasury thesis that inflation does the same thing as taxes in cutting down the individual's purchasing power and that taxes are infinitely preferable in keeping the economy on an even keel.

Washington observers here, however, without meaning to be cynical, point to inflation as the line of least political resistance, for the action of inflation in cutting down the individual's purchasing power is more subtle and oblique than the direct tax imposed by a courageous Congress. In one case the harassed wage earner condemns the grocer and the store-keeper for "raising prices" which trim his pocketbook; in the other case he blames Congress for the taxes, not realizing that the taxes are what are preventing runaway high prices.

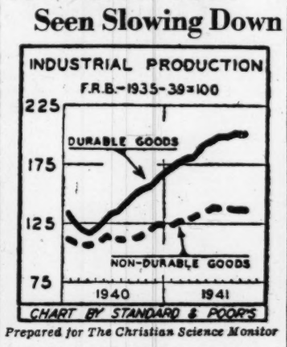
Another factor involved is that inflation aids certain groups momentarily, notably the farmers. They see farm prices increase while fixed indebtedness, like mortgages, stay the same. The difficulty here is that while the ride on the inflationary hay wagon is exciting while it lasts, the smash-up in the creek at the end of the run jolts the farmers more than anybody else.

Federal Savings Surplus Increases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation reported that its surplus and reserves increased by $1,436,860 during the third quarter and stood at $30,825,743 on Sept. 30. Corporation assets amounted to $132,221,706 on that day.

The corporation insures the investments of around 3,000,000 persons in savings and loan associations and other home-financing institutions.

Production Gains Seen Slowing Down



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Reflecting the defense program, the rise in durable goods production over the last two years has been much sharper than that in non-durable goods. From now on, however, gains in the latter will be retarded by material shortages, and important expansion in the former must await the addition of new facilities.

Council Wants Britain to End Trade Curbs

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The National Foreign Trade Council has recommended to the governments of the United States and Great Britain "to seek now—without waiting for peace—to reach an accord on the principle of freer trade, based on non-discrimination and equality of opportunity."

At the same time the Council, top trade body of the import-export business, protested preferential trade agreements within the British Commonwealth of Nations as not in accord with the general aim of United States policy for world-wide elimination of restrictions on foreign trade.

Suggests Conferences

The Council suggested early conferences on existing American-British, American-Canadian and British-Canadian trade agreements.

James A. Farrell, chairman of the Council and former President of United States Steel Corp., said freer trade relations now with the British nations was implicit in article four of the Atlantic accord reached recently in historic meetings at sea between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

This article committed the two governments to "endeavor, with due respect to existing obligations, to further enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms, to the trade and raw materials of the world."

Eugene P. Thomas, president of the Council and chairman of the Exporters Advisory Council of the federally-owned Export-Import Bank, said:

". . . We cannot view with indifference the continuance of the preferential tariff system now in force throughout the British Empire.

"Trade agreements entered into by the United States with Canada and the United Kingdom . . . are at best a compromise of America's reciprocal trade policy which aims at the elimination of all discriminatory measures affecting foreign trade.

Would Avoid Pitfalls

"With the establishment of such an accord now between the British Commonwealth and the United States, it should be possible, when the war ends, to avoid the pitfalls that led to international chaos after the end of the World War.

"It should then be possible for the British Commonwealth and the United States, with the support of other free nations, to lay the economic bases of peace on broad and co-operative lines.

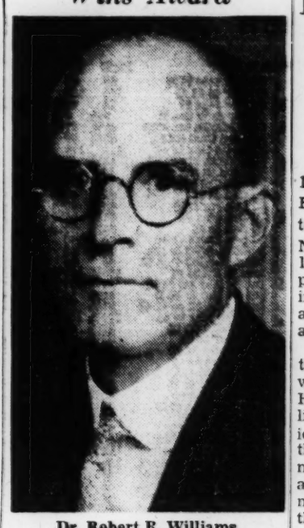
"For the people of the Axis nations, and those of the presently conquered nations, have everything to gain by the acceptance of a new world order such as the Pan American and British nations can underwrite from their dominant position in resources, shipping, trade and finance.

"It is vital that the nations opposed to Hitler establish and maintain their ability to work together in harmony—both in winning the war and rebuilding the new economic world. Otherwise it is entirely conceivable that we might gain the mastery over the Axis and yet lose the fruits of victory through our inability to work together in harmony."

Stock Increase Approved

CHICAGO (AP)—Stockholders of Illinois Bell Telephone Company approved a proposal to increase the company's authorized $100 par stock from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 shares. The proceeds will be used for plant additions. More than 99 per cent of the company's stock is owned by American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Wins Award



Dr. Robert R. Williams

Chemical Director for Bell Telephone Laboratories presented with annual reward of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America.

No Food Rationing Seen, but Surpluses Shrink, Grocers Told

NEW YORK (AP)—Government spokesmen asserted the rationing of food in this country appears remote but food stamp plans and other projects might be threatened in a few months because of insufficient surpluses.

M. L. Wilson, Chairman of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Federal Security Administration, said that despite demands for food made on this country "there appears to be nothing in the picture now to indicate that it will be necessary to ration food or to do many of the things which were performed by the Food Administration in the first World War.

He spoke before the annual meeting of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America along with Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., surgeon general of the United States, and others.

Dr. Parran said there were no food surpluses now except wheat, cotton and tobacco. "There may be insufficient surplus food in another few months for food stamp plans of for hot school lunches," he said. Mr. McNutt joined other speakers in calling for close co-operation between Government, science and industry to win the fight against a "second rate diet."

Dr. Robert R. Williams, New York scientist, was presented by Mr. McNutt with the annual award of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers for his work in isolating and developing vitamin B-1. The recipient is chemical director for the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

IBA to Talk Over Postwar Readjustment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The theme of the 1941 convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America to be held in Hollywood, Florida, Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, will be the problem of encouraging the flow of private savings into enterprise during the current national emergency and in the postwar period of readjustment.

Announcing the preliminary details of the convention program, with Speaker Rayburn of the House of Representatives and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, two of the key speakers, Emmett F. Connely of Detroit, president of the association, said it would be "the most important convention in thirty years of IBA history."

"The problems of the investment banking industry in drawing savings into private enterprise will be dovetailed with the pressing issues of national defense, its financing and its impact on all phases of our economy now and after the war," Mr. Connely said.

The roster of speakers scheduled to address the convention, also was made public, and included in addition to Speaker Rayburn and Mr. Green, Roy W. Moore, president of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., Malcolm Muir, president and publisher of Newsweek magazine, Sumner H. Slichter, professor of business economics at Harvard, and Austin J. Tobin, secretary of the Conference on State Defense.

The future of the free enterprise system will be discussed by Dr. Slichter and Mr. Moore. Mr. Tobin is to address a forum on municipal finance on the current attempts to impose taxes on municipal securities through simple legislative enactment without putting the issue to the test of a vote on an enabling constitutional amendment.

One session of the convention will be devoted to a discussion of internal business problems of investment banking, an exchange of ideas for developing new business and improving operating techniques. John Clifford Folger of Washington, D. C., will conduct this panel.

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November 7, 1941

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¾s 46-43	106.12	106.12	106.12
3 3¼s 46-44	106 .6	106 .6	106 .6
3 2¾s 47-45	107 .7	107 .7	107 .7
1 2s 47	105.29	105.29	105.29
2 2s 50-48 Mch	103.18	103.-8	103.18
25 2s 55-53	108 .7	108 .7	108 .7
2 2½s 58-56	105 .6	105 .6	105 .6
1 2¾s 65-60	103.14	103.14	103.14

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s 44-42	101 .8	101 .8	101 .8

New York City Bonds

25 3s 80	110½	109⅝	109⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 AbitibiP&P5s53	67	67	67
3 Adams Exp 4s 47	103½	103½	103½
19 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	90¾	90¼	90½
10 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	78	78	78
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
46 Am&For P5s 2030	68	67½	67⅝
11 AmTGChem5½s49	103⅛	103	103
3 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅝	109¾	109¾
61 Am T&T 3s 56 61	111⅛	111⅜	111¾
1 Am WW & E 6s 75	108½	108½	108½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	70	70	70
2 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
25 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109½	109½
7 AT&SF 4s 1950-55	103⅝	103⅝	103⅞
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4 At&cCha AL 4½s 44	100½	100½	100½
11 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81½	81	81½
3 A C Line clt 4s 52	71⅜	71	71⅜
10 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅜	65⅝	65⅝
3 A C Line 5s 48	95¼	95	95¼
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	102½	102½	102½
4 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	104¾	104¾
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	63¼	63¼	63¼
12 B&O 95 st A	34	33½	33¾
10 B&O 95 st C	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜
10 B&O 2000 st D	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
27 B&O 96 st F	34⅛	33½	33½
94 B&O cv 60 st	34⅜	34	34
32 B&O 4s 48	61	60½	60½
60 B&OPLEWV 4s 51st	50	49⅞	50
12 B&O S W 50 st	41½	41	41½
6 B&O T C 4s 50	47½	47½	47½
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	47¾	47¾	47¾
4 Bang & Ar 5s 43	92	92	92
5 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106	106	106
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106¼	106	106¼
11 Beth Stl 3s 60	103¾	103⅞	103⅞
47 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39⅜	38¼	38⅞
7 Boston&Me 4s 60	71¼	71	71
5 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94	94	94
18 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105¾	105¼	105⅝
2 Buf R&P 57 st	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
4 Buf R&P 57 st reg	37	37	37
10 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 Bush Term 5s 53	56⅛	56	56
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78	78	78
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108	108	108
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	109½	109½	109½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105½	105½	105½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	88	88	88
1 Can Pac 4s perp	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Celanese 3s 55	101½	101½	101½
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13¾	13⅞	13¾
34 Cen Pac 5s 60	51½	50⅜	50⅜
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70¼	70	70¼
12 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17	17	17
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Champ P&F 4½s 50	104 21-32	104 21-32	104 21-32
15 Chi&Alton 3s 49	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75½	74½	74½
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	68½	68½	68½
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	70½	70½	70½
11 Chi & E Ill inc 97	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	39	39	39
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66¾	66½	66½
1 Chi I & L 4s 47	30	30	30
22 CMStP&Pac 5s 75	10¼	10¼	10¼
60 CMStP&P2s j 5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
76 CM&SP24½s 89C	40⅜	40	40⅛
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	40½	40½	40⅜
9 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39⅝	39½	39⅝
22 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
11 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
27 Chi&NW 3½s 87	23½	23½	23½
11 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	13¼	13	13
4 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1½	1½	1½
15 CRI&P 4s 88	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
13 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12¼	12	12¼
8 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	64	64	64
1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	53¼	53¼	53¼
6 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¼	49½	49½
6 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	74½	74¼	74¼
25 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	110	110	110
8 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	71	71	71
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s77C	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Col F & I 5s 70	82½	82½	82½
18 Col&So 4½s 80	19½	19	19
15 Columbia G 5s 52 May	102⅝	102¼	102¼
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜
4 Col&So 1st 4½s 89	110⅝	110⅛	110⅝
4 ComlMack inc 69 ww	55½	55½	55½
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106½	106½
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
5 Con Rys 4s 54	27½	27½	27½
10 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111⅜	111½	111½
6 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	111	110⅞	110⅞
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109⅛	109⅜	109⅛
40 Cont Oil 3½s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Crane 2¼s 50	101½	101½	101½
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	28	28	28
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Dayton P & L 3s 70	108½	108½	108½
23 Del & Hud 4s 43	85¼	85¼	85¼
14 D & R G 4s 36	14½	14½	14½
1 D & R G West 5s 55	1¼	1¼	1¼
19 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	⅞	⅞	⅞
12 D & R G West 5s 78	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Det Edi 3s 70	107	107	107
20 Duluth SS & A 5s 37	19	19¼	19¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Erie rfg 5s 67	31	31	31
6 Erie rfg 5s 75	31	31	31
33 Erie 4½s 2015	55	54¾	54¾
8 Erie 1st 4s 96	99	98½	99
5 Erie cv 4s 53 A	60	60	60
8 Erie 4s 95	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
8 Firestone T & R 3½s 61	99½	99⅜	99½
12 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8¼	8¼	8¼
7 Francis Bug 5s 56	69	69	69
34 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97	96⅜	96¾
10 Goodrich 4½s 56	106	106	106
10 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	68¾	86½	86⅝
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103½	103½	103½
8 Gt Nor 5s 73	97	97	97

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100	100	100
17 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78	77⅞	77⅞
2 G Bay & W deb B	9½	9½	9½
15 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47¼	47¼	47¼
8 Hudson Coal 5s62A	39¼	39	39¼
5 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	124	124	124
43 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42⅛	41¾	41¾
18 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10	10	10
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
9 Ill Cen 4s 52	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s55	40¾	40¾	40¾
17 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	41½	41¼	41⅜
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝
2 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	80	80	80
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	44¼	44	44¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40	40	40
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	106½	106½	106½
15 Int Grt Nor 1st 6s 52	17½	17½	17½
7 Int Grt Nor 5s 56 B	16¼	16	16
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	31¾	31¼	31¼
3 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 Int T&T 4½s 52	46¾	46¾	46¾
17 Int T&T 5s 55	50⅛	50	50
3 K C South 3s 50	63¼	63	63
1 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	75¾	75¾	75¾
3 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	85	85	85
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84⅜	84	84
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84½	84	84
1 Lac &as 5s 42	97½	97½	97½
6 Leh & NY 4s 45	67	66½	66½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	75⅞	75½	75⅝
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	72¾	72¾	72¾
8 Leh Val Coal 5s 44 st	100	100	100
6 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	61	61	61
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	61	61	61
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	49	49
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	31	31	31
8 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	102	102	102
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Loud&aN 4½s 2003	95½	95½	95½
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	89½	89½	89½
4 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
11 Louis&N 3½s 80 A	104	104	104
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51¼	51¼	51¼
5 Manti Sug 4s 57	43½	43½	43½
1 McKess&Rob 3½s 50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 Met Ed 4½s 68	110	109¾	110
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	50½	50½	50½
110 Mile-Nor cn 4½s 56	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	11	11	11
2 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	11	11	11
44 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	25½	25¼	25⅜
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9¾	9¼	9¼
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4½ 90	34¼	34	34
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21	21	21
41 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	11¼	1	1¼
13 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
44 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	27¾	27¼	27¾
4 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	26	26	26
52 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	29	28½	28½
47 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	27¾	27½	27½
20 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Mont Pow 3½s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	41	41	41
9 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36	35½	35½
17 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39⅛	39½
33 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106¾	106¼	106¾
8 Nat Steel 3s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	63	63	63
1 N Eng T&T 5s '52	122½	122½	122½
4 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	105½	105⅝	105⅝
1 N O Tex&M 5s '54 B	43	43	43
8 N O Tex&M 4½s '56	41	41	41
1 N Y & Harl 3½s 2000	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	45	45	45
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56	55¼	55¼
51 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¼	49¼	49¾
17 NYC cn 4s '98	55¾	55½	55½
4 NYC 3¾s 46	95¾	95¾	95¾
8 NYC cv 3½s '52	53½	54¾	54¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80½	80½	80½
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	54½	54½	54½
14 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62⅝	62¾
2 NY Connect 3½s 65	101¾	101½	101½
2 NY Dock cv 4s 47	64½	64½	64½
5 NY G2E1 H&P 4s 49	115¾	115¾	115¾
11 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	53	53	53
2 NY LE&WD&I 5s 43	101	101	101
54 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	31	30¾	30⅞
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
6 NYNH&H 4s 55	28½	28½	28½
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	28⅜	28¼	28¼
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	27	26½	26½
10 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1½	1½	1½
14 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	37⅜	37	37⅜
5 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	108	27-32	108	27-32
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103½	103½	103½
2 Nor&W 4s 96	129	129	129
55 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64¾	64¼	64½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	53	53	53
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	53¼	53	53¼
23 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50	49½	50
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	73½	73½	73½
22 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	42	42
2 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	77	77	77
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	114	114	114
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
11 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	112¾	112½	112½
1 Pac &as&El 4s 64	114	113⅞	114
6 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	88	87⅞	88
3 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	111½	111½	111½
5 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	100½	100½	100½
2 Para Pict 4s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Pat&Pass Gas 5s 49	122¼	122¼	122¼
1 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s 77	103	103	103
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	110½	110½	110½
2 Pen RR gen 4s 64	113¼	113⅛	113⅛
13 Pen RR gen 4½s 60	123½	123⅜	123½
19 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
19 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94	94	94
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	88	88	88
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	5	5	5
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	73½	73⅛	73⅛
11 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 Pere Marq 4s 56	62	62	62
2 Philips Dodge 4½s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	107	106⅞	107
5 Ph Read C&I cv 5s 49	61¼	61¼	61¼
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 PCC&St L 4½s 77	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100½	100½	100½
4 Port Gen E 4½s 60	86	86	86
1 Prov Sec 4s 57	33¼	33¼	33¼
5 Pub Svc E&G 4½s 68	112	112	112
1 Pub Svc E&G 5s 2037	152	152	152
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	79	78⅞	78½
2 Readg 4½s 97 B	79	79	79
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	71	71	71
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105	105	105
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
15 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104⅜	104¼	104¼
10 Rio Gr W 4½s 46	15⅞	15¼	15¼
3 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	12	12	12
5 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	73½	73¼	73¼
2 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33 ct	74	74	74
14 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	35¼	35⅛	35¼
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	109	109	109

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 StLPub Svc 5s 59	82	82	82
25 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	14	14	14
24 St LSF 4½s 78	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
1 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2 St LSF 4s 50 A	14	14	14
5 St LSF 4s 50 A ct	13⅜	13¼	13¼
12 St LSW 5s 52	37½	37	37
5 St LSW rfg 5s 90	19	18½	19
2 St LSW 1st 4s 89	76¾	76⅛	76⅛
13 SA&A Pass 4s 43	98¾	98½	98½
32 Seab A L cn 6s 45	77⅛	75⅝	75¾
10 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13	13	13
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6⅛	6⅛	6½
25 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct	4⅛	3¾	3¾
11 Shell Un 2¼s 61	101	101	101
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	99⅜	99¼	99¼
4 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107⅛	107	107
3 Sou Pac 4½s 68	50¼	49¾	49¾
9 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49¾	49⅝	49¾
41 So Pac 4½s 69	50	49¾	49⅞
2 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¾	62¾	62¾
46 So Pac clt 4s 49	48⅞	48¼	49½
43 So Pac 2¾s 46	77⅛	76⅝	77
52 So Pac 4½s Ofe 77	51	50⅝	50⅜
1 South Ry 6⅔s 56	87	87	87
10 South Ry gen 6s 56	92½	92½	92½
8 South Ry cn 5s 94	93½	93	93
28 South Ry gen 4s 56	61¼	61	61¼
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	79½	79½	79½
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	109	109	109
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	106	106	106
7 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅝	108½	108½
1 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	104	104	104
47 Tex Corp 3s 65	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	84	84	84
135 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17⅞	17½	17¾
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	93¼	92¾	92¾
1 U S Steel 5½s 49	102	102	102
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	101	101	101
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	102	101⅞	102
6 Va & SW cn 5s 58	70½	70⅜	70½
3 Virginian Ry 3s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
19 Wabash 1st 5s 39	23¾	23¼	23¼
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	77⅜	77⅜	77¾
5 Wabash 2d 5s 39	33	32¾	33
3 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	32¾	32¾	32¾
5 Wabash 5s 39 D	22¾	22½	22½
12 Wabash 5s 76 B	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
30 Wabash 4½s 78 C	21⅞	21¾	21¾
1 Walwrth 4s 55	83½	83½	83½
20 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96	96
4 Warren Bros 6s 41	87½	87½	87½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	45½	45½	45½
16 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43	42⅞	43
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
2 Westn Md 4s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25	25	25
2 Westn Pac 3s 46 asd	25	25	25
8 Western Un 5s 51	89	88¾	89
12 Western Un 5s 60	86⅞	86⅜	86⅞
3 Western Un 4½s 50	86¼	86	86
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	96½	96½	96½
1 Wilson & Co cv 3¾s	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	41	41	41
5 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	111	110¾	111
1 Young S&T 3½s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s 45B	11	11	11
2 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	10⅞	10¼	10⅞
5 Argentine 4½s 57 Feb	76¾	75¾	75¾
5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
10 Argentine 4½s 48	94¼	94¼	94¼
4 Argentine 4½s 71	83	82½	82½
1 Australia 6s 57	75	75	75
5 Belgium 6½s 49 wd	87	87	87
1 Berlin City 6s 58	7	7	7
20 Brazil 8s 41	26	26	26
39 Brazil 6½s 26-57	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
26 Brazil 6½s 27-57	20¼	20	20
11 Buen A 3s 84	46½	45½	45½
48 Buen A 4½s 77	63⅝	63	63
15 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	63	62¾	63
1 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	64½	64½	64½
6 Buen A 4½s 75	66½	66½	66½
4 Bulgaria 7½s 68	63	63	63
1 Canada 5s 52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Canada 4s 60	106	105¾	106
27 Canada 3¼s 61	99	98¾	99
6 Canada 3s 67	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
1 Canada 2½s 45	99	99	99
3 Canada 2¼s 44	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10 ChileMtBk6⅜s 61asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 ChileMtBk6⅜s57	15½	15½	15½
3 ChileMtgBk6s61asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 ChileMtgBk6s62asd	14¼	14⅜	14¼
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	15	15	15
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	15⅛	15	15
4 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	15⅛	15	15⅛
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2 Chile 6s '62 asd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
3 Chilean Mun 7s '60 asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	43¼	42⅞	42⅞
10 Colomb 3s '70	34½	34¼	34¼
3 Copenhag 5s '52	33⅜	33⅛	33½
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
10 Cuba 5s 45	103	103	103
3 Cuba 5½s 53	104	104	104
51 Cuba 4½s '77	74½	74½	74½
3 Denmark 6s 42	68⅜	68½	68⅝
1 Denmark 4½s 62	44½	44½	44½
3 Dom 5½s 42	60	60	60
1 Ger C Ag Bk 6s '60 Oct	7	7	7
4 Ger C Ag Loan 6½s '58	10½	10½	10⅝
13 Ger Govt 5½s 65	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
111 Ger Gt Con ELPJap 6½s 50	96	96	96
6 Italy 7s 1951	20	20	20
1 Japan 6½s 54	55	55	55
16 Mex 10 4s asd 45	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
21 Minas Ger 6½s 58	12¾	12⅛	12¾
6 Panama 3¼s94A st	68¼	68	68
3 Peru 7s 59	93	93¼	93¼
22 Peru 1st 6s 50	9⅛	9	9
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Prussia 6s 52	7	7	7
1 Queensland 6s 47	88	88	88
8 Rio de Jan 8s 46	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
25 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11¼	10⅞	11¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	14	14	14
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	11¾	11½	11¾
10 Santa Fe Prov 4½s 64	70	70	70
18 Sao Paulo Cty 6½s 57	16½	16¼	16½
2 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	36½	36

N. J. Tries Scheme In Job Clearance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7—Initiating a "job clearance exchange" for the national defense emergency which brought 4,000 workers face to face with 100 New Jersey plant executives here yesterday, industrial management in the State continued today the unprecedented plan for mass interviewing of job seekers. The new hiring program, going forward in the quarters of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, is being extended to other parts of the State following the first day try-out which put 400 men on the preferred list, with 100 actually hired.

The experiment in employment clearance for the preparedness emergency is the first in the Nation, and 70 types of work, from aeroplane repairing to watch-making, constituted the opening job list. Russell J. Eldridge, Director of the Commission's Employment Service Division, said that 300 employers had already applied for participation in the job clearing house plan.

The mass interviewing solution to the industrial emergency hiring problem is the joint idea of Mr. Eldridge and Maj. Howard Lepper, Defense Clearance Officer. It is designed to eliminate the waste motion involved in individual job hunting at a time when man power is at a high premium. Federal Social Security Board representatives were on hand to watch the try-out.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ON BEACON HILL
22 RIVER STREET

Large living room, two chambers, bathroom and kitchenette; easily accessible; corner suite; log-burning fireplace; a complete home.

HUGH P. McNALLY
CARL L. STUCKLEN
65 BEACON ST., BOSTON CAP. 8430

BOSTON—My attractive apartment of 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath with unrestricted view of Public Garden and Charles River Basin is available furnished or unfurnished. Call my agent, Cap. 5704.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Eighties and Lexington—Exquisitely furnished apartment, wood burning fireplace; trained maid available; sublet 4 months to refined lady. Write Box B-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS — 187 HICKS ST.
Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4 AND 5 ROOMS—2 BATHS
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; big; bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool; roof garden. Exceptional rental value.

APARTMENTS WANTED

SMALL apartment with kitchen and bath, within commuting distance of Boston. Box S-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass
Owner-Driver Call Asp 3313 or End 1416

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

REPAIRS ON BUDGET PLAN
at Hoover's, Boston's only Ford-Lincoln and Mercury dealer. Call & deliver Service.
HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON
HUB. 7100 OPEN EVES.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES. BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DOGS FOR SALE

3 REGISTERED male Springer puppies, 12 wks.; handsome, affectionate. S. SHURCLIFFE, Ipswich, Mass. Tel. 474-M.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—A flat-bed pressman familiar with Cross feeders; state experience, religion and whether or not employed. Write R-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN for part-time work on counter in midtown cafeteria. Apply mornings. CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES FURNISHED

NEWTON CENTRE—Colonial house just off Commonwealth Ave.; 10 rooms, 3 baths, very well furnished, gas heat; 2-car garage; for 6-7 months; adult family; $125. DECatur 0235.

HOUSES TO LET

WATERTOWN, MASS.—7-room single, 2 tile baths, 1 first-floor lavatory, game room, 2 fireplaces; garage; modern; $90. Kir. 6350.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2100

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry. Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

SPACIOUS private home for Christian Scientists desiring rest and study; beautiful scenery; open all year; permanent or transient; rooms with baths. Write for folder. MRS. E. R. MILUM, Natoma Pines, R. F. D. #6, Trenton, N. J. Tel. 6586.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

REAL ESTATE

HOME for SALE WESTWOOD, MASS. Owner Transferred
7 room house. Large living room with fireplace, porch, ½ acre lot, completely landscaped, fine trees, garage; two unfinished rooms second floor; ample basement recreation space; oil heat; low tax rate.
Tel. Com. 4330, Ext. 253, or write Box W-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

REAL ESTATE WANTED

LARGE country home with modern conveniences in southern New Hampshire; preferably furnished. Box R-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913 PENCRAFT, INC.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large outside single room, private family; accessible buses, also train; breakfast; some kitchen privileges. Long. 6451.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55 (Apt. 14-A)—Newly decorated sunny rooms, furnished, unfurnished; single, double; private bath; men, women; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 660 Fort Washington Ave. (Apt. 5-K)—Sunny outside room, closet, bath, newly decorated; only roomer; transits; Protestant; $6.00.

N. Y. C.—Large sunny room, river view, attractively furnished, for quiet business person. Apt. T-12; Hudson View Gardens. Mrs. Davis.

NEW YORK CITY, Corner 101st St.-Broadway—Attractive single, running water; business people; $6.00. Tel. AC 2-7675 (DAVIS).

N. Y. C., 27 West 11 St.—Quiet, full home privileges; telephone; near church; Christian Scientist preferred; $8. Mrs. DeCamp.

N. Y. C., 532 W. 111th (Apt. 66)—Attractive single and double rooms, $4.50 up; kitchen privileges; near church, Columbia.

N. Y. C., East 70's—Unusual living arrangement; business or professional woman; penthouse. BU 8-8532.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9800, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT companion, nursing experience, Christian Scientist, desires position; will travel. Write Box J-8, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED cook, colored, will cook and serve dinner, teas, etc., by day or hour; also good laundress; Protestant. Write Box M-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, Christian Scientist, desires position—practical attendant or companion-housekeeper; understands hairdressing; good driver; travel. Marion Green, 19 Cole Spring Road, Stamford, Conn.

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EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
VOICE PRODUCTION—SINGING—SPEAKING
Co-ordination Singing, Speaking Voice
Instruction for Readers and Public Speakers
Correct Speech as Social and Business Assets
1 W. 30th St., N. Y. C. Tel. CH. 4-2634

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Sales Ford and Service Repairs
Used Cars
Arl. 2433 295 Broadway

BELMONT

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
445 COMMON STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE"
Hosiery and Underwear

BOSTON

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Custom-Made Hats
Greatly Reduced for Clearance
Mme. Buettel Arnould
French Millinery
37 Temple Place Third Floor

BLANCHE M. JOHNSON
Hat Shop
12 West Street, Boston
Hancock 7573

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired
• Cash for your Old Gold
• Beads restrung 50c up
Arthur W. Fitt
JEWELER 26 West Street

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Warren Hardware & Radio
6-10 Elm Street Braintree Mass.
Toys, Kitchen Ware, Garden Tools, Plants, etc. Electric Appliances, Refrigerators, Radios. Excellent Stock of Classical and Popular Records.
Come in and Visit us

SMITH MOTORS
11 Vinton Avenue, Braintree, Mass.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
GUARANTEED USED CARS
Tel. Bra. 1820

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Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1783

ATHERTON'S
41 Centre St., Brockton
FINE HOME FURNISHINGS ON THE BUDGET PLAN

BROCKTON (Continued)

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
Headquarters for All
General Electric Appliances
783 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR? NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
LAVISHLY FUR-TRIMMED COATS $48.00
Values to $69.50
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

• FARR'S •
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Personal Christmas Cards
orders must be placed without further delay for best choice and prompt delivery.
BAILEY'S STATIONERY STORE 31 MAIN ST. BROCKTON MASS.

A Fine Food Line Since 'Ninety-Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
157 Main Street Phone 2900

Edgars
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

PORTER'S
for
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
221-229 MAIN STREET

JOHNSON'S
Kennel Food Co.
Pet Supplies
284 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
PHONE 242

BROOKLINE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP. 8371
1320 Beacon St., Brookline LON. 1156

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F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive skilful attention.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
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374 Boylston Street

Tel. ASPinwall 0770-1
Jack J. Springer
Springer's
FLOWER SHOP
AT WASHINGTON SQ.
Nite Phone BIG. 5536
1623 BEACON STREET

BEECHER HOBBS
PHONOGRAPH RECORDS
This week's feature album: Horowitz and Toscanini playing Tschaikowsky's "Piano Concerto."
1696 BEACON STREET ASP. 4114

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street
Bea. 2092
Scarves and Jewelry at Newton
433 Centre Street LAS. 6084

CAMBRIDGE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FISKE'S
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
Harvard Square, Cambridge Kir. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont Bel. 2265
Newton Center Las. 2183

Buy Furniture of Quality
Our custom-built furniture pays lasting dividends in satisfaction. See our fall display of rugs, furniture, lamps, pictures, and mattresses.
ANDERSON & RUFLI
30 Dunster Street TRO. 8344

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

Ladies' Hosiery
Gordon—Nolde & Horst
$1.00 to $1.35 per pair
Special 3-pair prices
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

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ALBERT BATLEY AND SON
Florists
Acton St., Maynard
Tel. 177-W-1

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 400 Maynard, Mass.
FLAT WORK, ALL IRONED, 54c A DOZEN
Half Large — Half Small
We Do All Kinds of Dry Cleaning
SUITS $1.00 and up, DRESSES $1.00 and up

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

EVERETT

BRAUN
CARD & GIFT SHOP
New Fall Gifts
for Showers and Weddings, at reasonable prices
Gift Wrapping Service
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

Women's Dresses and Coats
for Winter in New Colors and Styles
Suits and Overcoats for Men
Manhattan Shirts
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

This Christmas GIVE A HAMILTON WATCH! We have one of the largest selections in New England. $37.50 up (plus Federal tax)
RICE & CO.
Finer Diamonds F. W. RICE 350 MAIN STREET Silver
Order Christmas Cards Early

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MITCHELL & COMPANY
Merrimack Street
LINENS
for Thanksgiving Festivities
Art Linen Shop—Street Floor

LIMITLESS is our patience in seing that your garments are cleaned thoroughly and pressed flawlessly. Plain Dresses, Suits 75c —Overcoats $1.00
Individual Family Laundry
PHONE 1-6-4
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

Wm. B. Whiting Coal Co.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
458 Dwight Street

LAWRENCE

Betty Hartford
Dresses
in the New Harvest Colors
$6.95
Misses', women's, and half sizes
THIRD FLOOR
Cherry & Webb's

WEINER'S
42nd Anniversary Sale of
FUR COATS
Now Going On
276 Essex St. Established 1900

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

A Most Complete Selection of
Christmas Cards, Personal Cards, Gift Drawings, Stationery and Gifts of All Kinds
The Minute Man Gift Shop
Mrs. Mary E. Archibald 1840 Mass. Ave.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEST VALUES
Largest Assortment
Clothes
Furnishing Goods
North of Boston
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.
Central St., Lowell

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

Quality Furniture
A. E. O'Neil Co.
MERRIMACK STREET
JUST AROUND THE CORNER FROM CENTRAL STREET
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lowell
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children.

In Lowell It's
JOSEF'S
for individual hair designing
45 Merrimack Street

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Charm for Your Home

A Beautiful Table
Will bring charm and harmony to your living room.
W. B. GIFFORD
Furniture
97-99 Market Street

See Furniture Fashions at
Hill-Welch
Lynn's Furniture Headquarters for 51 years . . . Six large floors just overflowing with new ideas that will give a lift to your home.
All moderately priced
19 Willow Street

Beautiful French Fold
CHRISTMAS GREETING
Personalized with your name imprinted on each one—Complete with envelopes.
50 for $1.00
Choice of 10 designs or 5 each of all designs.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
Order Early

Lay-a-Way Sale
Select That Christmas Gift NOW
Pay a Small Deposit
We Will Hold the Article Until Christmas
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers, Dyers, Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

J. MUSINSKY & SONS
Shoes with Style and Quality that fit and are dependable.
X-Ray Fitting
292 Broad Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Saturday Only—November 8th
WONDER DAY
Savings Throughout the Store on FALL, WINTER and CHRISTMAS NEEDS
Joslin's
Malden Square Malden

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family
Enna Jetticks
$5—$6
Join Our Hosiery Club
Get your 13th pair free
144 Pleasant St. Mal. 1487

MARLBORO

WALLACE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
116 Broad Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Tel. 722

MEDFORD

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
38 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 6760

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MODERN TAILORING CO.
Cleansers, Tailors and Furriers of the Better Kind
We Call For and Deliver
Suits and Coats Made to Order
271 Main Street Mystic 2730-M

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 2310

Start Christmas Shopping Now for Clothing and Toys at
THE LAD & LASSIE SHOP
6 Salem Street, Medford Square
"A Store for Boys and Girls"

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 3566

MEATS and GROCERIES
at prices that give you sizeable savings.
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532 Main Street MELrose 3300

BUY
JENNEY GASOLINE
at
HIGHLAND SUPER-SERVICE Station
Cor. Tremont and Franklin Sts.

RUDERMAN'S
Complete Home Furnishers
Tel. Melrose 0090 544 Main St.

TRITES' RADIO SERVICE
Professional, guaranteed repairs on ALL Automobile and Home Radios
For RELIABLE Radio Service Call
MEL. 4220
23 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Res., Mel. 2966-M

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

McNeilly's Apparel Shop
INCORPORATED
Dresses • Sportswear
Underwear
"Where Style Spells Economy"
Theatre Building Needham 0969

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
696 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Est. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions and Telegraphed Anywhere
72 SPRING ST., West of Y. W. C. A.

LA FRANCE
Jeweler
763 PURCHASE STREET
Gifts for Christmas
DIAMONDS WATCHES and GEMS
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING
Order Your Personal Christmas Cards Before Nov. 15th at
HUTCHINSON'S 277 UNION ST.
And Save 10%
Special Cards for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 TEXACO Las. 9300 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Authorized Station
Brake & Light Inspection
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Centre St. Big. 4240
Holland Butter ..... 40c lb.
Live Chicken Lobsters .... 29c lb.
Freshly Killed Fowl ..... 27c lb.
6-7 lb. av.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

JOE LIMRIC
Insurance
All Forms of Business and Personal Insurance
AUTOMOBILE
BIG. 0251
For over 20 years, I have represented the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., the largest automobile carrier in the United States, and one which has always paid a substantial dividend.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counsellor
46 AUSTIN ST. BIG. 7304

EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOPS
The Finest in Flowers
Newtonville—Wellesley Hills
Big. 6781 Wel. 3440

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Demonstration
CAPE COD COOKS
Delicious New England Products
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Salted Nuts
Sodas—Hot Lunches
Sandwiches
KULDA'S
38 South Street

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

For Real Value
Buy Real Quality Coal from
THE REAL COOPERS
MYRA E. COOPER HAROLD A. COOPER
Cooper Bldg.—North Side of Fenn Street
PHONE 6421

Fall Shades in
NO MEND HOSIERY
Slight irregulars of $1.35 quality
Service Weights or Chiffons $1.00
Holden & Stone Co.

'Tis the Month before CHRISTMAS
And all through the store you'll find a wealth of gifts to choose from
England Brothers

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.

Incorporated

172 West Street Tel. 7396

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Famous
READING COAL
at
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite St., Quincy
6 Commercial St., Weymouth

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION MEMBER

QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
5 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

G. H. ATKINSON
Choice
Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

ANNIVERSARY SALE
Friday and Saturday, Nov. 7 and 8
Prices greatly reduced on dresses, coats, and hats for these two days only
Willhelmina Smart Shop
Wakefield Square, Wakefield

Wood & Metal Furniture Co.
EARLE G. STEELE—Proprietor
"To Homes and Hotels Since 1914"
READING, MASS. TEL. 1450

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport Shoes for All Occasions.

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

MARY ANN SHOP
Dresses—Millinery
Stockings—Underwear
105 Main Street Reading

SALEM

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
EDWARDS SHOE STORE
184 Essex Street Salem

SOMERVILLE

GORDON'S
MEN'S SHOP
Complete Line of Men's Wear
301 BROADWAY
Next door to the Capitol Theatre

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

Davis Square Wall Paper & Paint Supply Co.
Dealers in
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils
Shellacs, Varnishes, Paint Brushes
Glass and Putty
410-412 Highland Ave. Som. 2636—2637

★Star Market Co.★
Second and Final Week of Our ANNUAL FALL
CANNED FOOD SALE
It will pay you to stock up now. Last chance to buy at these sensational low prices!
401 Highland Avenue in Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3251, Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

Gifts for All Occasions
Order your Christmas Cards now
Artistic Picture Framing
WELLS & WELLS
270 WORTHINGTON ST.

WAKEFIELD

Spear's Taste Tempter's
Tomato Juice, 30 oz. bottle, 20c
CHEESE
Cream ..... 30c (9 oz.)
Cottage ..... 18c (9 oz.)
Spread ..... 25c (9 oz.)
Chive ..... 16c (5 oz.)
IN NOVELTY GLASSES
Include these products in today's luncheon order
CLINTON W. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield, Cry. 0610

BELLEVUE SHOPPE
ELIZABETH A. BELIVEAU, Prop.
The shoppe to drop in when you need a new outfit
Hats—Suits—Dresses and Evening Gowns and Wraps
360 MAIN ST. WAKEFIELD, MASS.

WALTHAM

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WILTON P. HOGG
INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
KELVINATOR
Electric Ranges and Refrigerators
Room 23, Taylor Bldg., 404 Main Street, Wakefield Square, Wakefield, Mass.
784 Main St., Greenwood, Mass.
We are in business to serve you. See us.
Tel. Crystal 1840

WOOD'S GIFT SHOP
Thanksgiving Cards
for Nov. 20 Now on Sale
This is the right time to order your Personal Christmas Cards
511 Main St. Mel. 0862

WALTHAM (Continued)

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts—Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 MOODY STREET WAL. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square Medfield

WEYMOUTH

South Shore Insurance Agency
ESTABLISHED 1870
Insurance of Every Description
CHARLES H. CHUBBUCK
45 Washington Square
Weymouth, Mass.
Weymouth 0098

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

SHOVE IT IN THE WIND
Launderers
Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NEW FOREST—Attractive cottage, comfortable rooms, modern conveniences; sunny aspect, from 2½ gns. HOWARD, Sweetbriar Cottage, Brockenhurst, Hants. Tel. 196.

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close 'buses. Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road.

POST VACANT

WANTED—First-class, all-round woman chef, also assistant chef. Apply with full particulars and salary asked to Monks Court Hotel, Reigate, Surrey.

TUITION

ROWENA ROBINSON, L. R. A. M., L. G. S. M. (Elocn.)—Voice-production and Dramatic Art. Wylde Green Lodge, Birmingham Rd., Sutton Coldfield. Tel. SUT. 1098.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Personal Secretarial Service. Authors' Mss.; Duplicating; Private Tuition. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Ph. 3037.

England

BATH

NORTON DAIRIES CAFE
Unique River View
16, Argyle Street, Bath
3 Course Lunch 1/8 and Dainty Teas
PHONE 5054

THE PULTENEY BOOKSHOP
6, Argyle Street, Bath
Christmas Display
of
BOOKS
Christmas Cards and Calendars

Say it with Flowers
ANYWHERE— —ANY TIME
PHONE 4129
A. J. Caudle, FLORIST
For the finest expressions of affection and sympathy
29, Charles Street, BATH

Jolly & Son Ltd.
Milsom Street, Bath
LINEN DRAPERS
FASHIONS—FURNISHINGS
FABRICS—CABINETS—CARPETS
House Decorators — Auctioneers
Estate Agents

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

BATH (Continued)

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT, LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Est. 1870 568, Moseley Road, 12
PLUMBING (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
Thank Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their past support and extend best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.
COMMERCIAL ROAD Phone: 5000

Do Your Christmas Shopping at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel.: 7000
Also at:—
BRIGHTON, HAILSHAM, HAYWARDS HEATH, BOSCOMBE, HASTINGS, SOUTHAMPTON, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, WEYMOUTH, EASTBOURNE, BATH, LEWES, WINCHESTER, YEOVIL

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, Post Office Buildings, Winton
TEL. WINTON 1881
Agents for All Leading Makes of Radio.
Specialists in S. W. reception.
All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
Hairdressing and Perfumes
The Management and Staff desire to express their appreciation for the continued support they receive from Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, and tender their best wishes for a Happy Christmas to Monitor Readers everywhere.

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for
Estimates and advice free
Tyres, oil, Spares
Personal Supervision
L. T. Dowland M. I. M. E.
Manager

Eileen Hitchcock
286, Old Christchurch Rd., The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Christmas Greetings to All Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
SAY IT WITH FLOWERS
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit. Local Grown Vegetable Produce Fresh Daily.
Tel.: BOURNEMOUTH 2196

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen, Handkerchiefs Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

Bournemouth's Sports Depot, Ltd.
Here you will find the ideal gift for sportsmen
Fishing Tackle, Golf Clubs, Bags and Balls, Tennis, Squash and Badminton Rackets, Games and Miniature Billiard Tables, etc.
Best Wishes and Christmas Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor everywhere

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

TARRANTS
will help you to
HELP YOUR COUNTRY
KEEP WARM—KEEP FIT
Legitimate Needs Permit Justifiable Expenditure
Carefully selected stock of warm coats, dresses, woollen underclothing, cosy dressing gowns. Suitable for wear in any emergency.
These have warmth, style and comfort. Are lovely to look at and luxurious to live with.
Christmas Greetings to All Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
89/91 Old Christchurch Rd. and Commercial Road
Tel. Bournemouth 6750/6751

Wilsons
Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
Christmas Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor Everywhere
★
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
248, High Street, Exeter
38/42/44, South Street, Worthing

Let us make you an offer for any surplus Old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
Jewellers of Repute
643-5-7 Christchurch Road, also at 19, Southbourne Grove
The Management and Staff Send Christmas Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor Everywhere.

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
The Quadrant Tel. 512
Second Hand Furniture is today's Soundest Investment
The management and staff send Christmas Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor Everywhere

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea
Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
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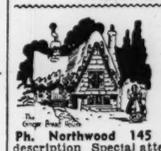
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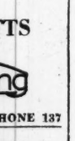

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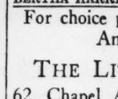

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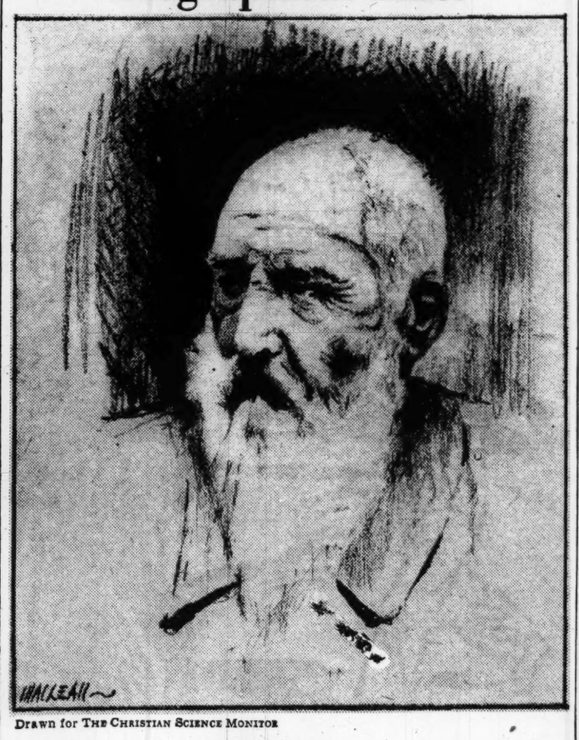

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Claude Monet
1840-1926

MONET WAS one of the greatest French painters of his time.
He was born in the heart of Paris the same day as Rodin.
But his father, a grocer, soon moved his shop to le Havre.
Young Monet liked school but home meant everything to him.
At home he could draw caricatures to his heart's content.
One day he exhibited a few in the shop window of a stationer.
"I must meet the author of these," thought Boudin, the painter.
Boudin found Monet and took him outdoors sketching.
The boy began to see things in the natural light of day.
Here was the truth about colors! Here was something to live for!

* * *

At 22 he enrolled in Gleyre's studio in Paris.
Passing around one afternoon the master criticized his drawing.
"I draw as I see," promptly retorted the resolute Monet.
"Nature only presents interest for sketches!" exclaimed Gleyre.
That evening Monet declared to three of his fellow students:
"Let's get out of this place, it is unbearable! . . ."
The names of these friends were Bazille, Sisley, and Renior.
Then the four left Gleyre's studio, and each went his own way.
Monet went to the country, never to leave it again.

* * *

THE FIRST pictures he sent to the Salon were accepted.
Others were also accepted but withheld by the Jury.
Finally all the artist's pictures met with sharp refusal.
And years went by, bringing want and distress in their train.
But if Monet was rejected, many of his friends shared his fate.
They were Manet, Jongkind, Pissarro, Whistler, Renior. . . .
Since the Salon ignored them why not have a show of their own?
So they presented their works directly before the public.
Claude Monet hung a canvas entitled "Sunrise, an Impression."
This called down the unrestrained wrath of the critics.
All of the exhibitors were given the name of "Impressionists."
And "Impressionism" became a new subject for discussion.
Auctioned off, the pictures were sold amid jeers and laughter.
More showings only heaped more ridicule upon the Impressionists.
However, Claude Monet was nearer success than he realized.
Rodin had already forced his art to the front at this time.
One day the two friends gave a joint exhibition of their works.
The exhibition appeared as a magnificent display of aesthetism.
At last, at 52, Monet received $1,000 for a picture!
He was still treated as a being apart but he commanded respect.

* * *

ON ONE OCCASION Monet was asked where his studio was.
"Studio? I never had a studio!" exclaimed the amused artist.
"You can draw indoors, but you can paint only in the open."
He now lived in his delightful little village of Giverny.
He had turned a part of his grounds into a scintillating pond.
And he was working on a series of beautiful water lilies.
When he traveled, he generally went to foreign countries.
He painted the Fiords of Norway, the streets of Venice. . . .
He painted views of London and many gothic cathedrals. . . .
Then home he returned absorbed in pictures of his pond. . . .
Monet was the man of the fields, skies, woods, and the sea.
Above all, he was a painter of light in its fairy variations.
To him the atmosphere was not a void, questionable substance.
It was a tangible presence which transfigured every form.
This presence he ever strove to seize, to hold, to conserve.
His use of color opened new fields of vision to artists.
Most of the master's pictures are now in the United States.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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A Verse for Today . . .

The name of the LORD *is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe.*—PROV. 18:10.

Did You Ever Wonder

How sunflowers can follow the sun's course with their faces?

The sunflower does not get its name from its characteristic of being able (as the poet Thomas Moore puts it) to . . . "turn on her god, when he sets, the same look which she gave when he rose," but rather because its round golden-rayed flower resembles the sun in form and color.

The turning of the sunflower to face the sun in his journey across the sky is due to heliotropism, a form of phototropism. Phototropism is the turning or adjustment of various plant parts relative to the direction from which the light falls on them. Heliotropism is phototropism in which the sunlight affects the orientation of the plant leaves, flowers, etc.

The word heliotrope is from the Greek helios, meaning "sun," and trepein, "to turn." Early naturalists gave this name to any plant which turns toward the sun, such as the sunflower, marigold, etc. The name now refers to the familiar plant, the heliotrope, with small, sweet-smelling purple flowers.

Botanists have observed that when a young plant in a transparent container is exposed to light from a window, the stem and leaves tend to bend toward the light, while the roots turn from the light. The turning toward the light is known as positive phototropism, and the turning away from the light is known as negative phototropism.

In plant organs which tend to turn toward the light, as in the sunflower following the sun, the plant cells facing the light are retarded in growth and less turgid or swollen, while those on the side away from the light have their growth rate increased and become more turgid, causing a twisting or curvature toward the light due to unequal pressures on the two sides.

W. P. Keasbey

Little Chauncey

"Pater brought it back with him!"

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."
—Thomas Jefferson

Reports

As the minutes are the record of the acts of the society when in session, so reports are the record of the way the several appointees have performed the tasks assigned by the house. These reports are valuable. They should be accurately prepared and carefully preserved.

At regular meetings, which are generally frequent, reports are usually informal and verbal. In this case, the reporting member should hand to the clerk such memoranda as may be needed for the minutes. Annual reports must be written; typewritten if possible; two copies should be prepared, one for filing and the other to be transmitted to the succeeding officer or chairman.

All reports should be in the third person. Do not say We or I did this or that, but your chairman or your committee did this and so. You must be guided in the manner of your report by the desires of your club. Some societies require voluminous reports, others wish only mere outlines. These are local and individual matters.

The report of a committee is the account of what the committee did when in session, not the result of detached conversations between the members. It should be signed either by all the members or by the chairman for the members. The report of a committee is the statement from the majority of the members. If there is a division of opinion, the minority may file a separate report if it wishes. This is seldom done in our unofficial organizations but it can be done and would be in order.

The report of a governing board, or executive board, should be prepared by the clerk under the direction of its members, from the minutes and memoranda of the board, but this report should not contain the minutes of the board. These minutes belong to the board and not to the house.

If a report contains merely a statement of facts, no action is necessary but if the report terminates in resolutions or recommendations for action, the reporting member should immediately say, "Mister Chairman, I move the adoption of these recommendations." When the motion is seconded the chairman will say, "The question before the house is, shall these recommendations be adopted? Are there any remarks?"

The written reports should be handed to the presiding officer as soon as read.

The report of the board should be read by the clerk unless otherwise ordered by the board.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Shared Equally

Birmingham, Ala.

A local resident modestly professed not to know why his father had decided to make him the principal heir to his estate. By that arrangement the five other children, sharing what was left, had only token amounts. Soon they were quarreling among themselves about what would be a fair division of what had been left to them. They were agreed on but one thing: The bequest was wrong. They all should have received equal amounts. It was a capital setting for a family feud.

In conversation with a friend, the brother who had been given the large share said with evident satisfaction: "Just as soon as my brothers and sisters cease their bickering, I'm going to divide the property evenly among us all, as I think my father ought to have done."

In due course he did just that.

Color in Opals

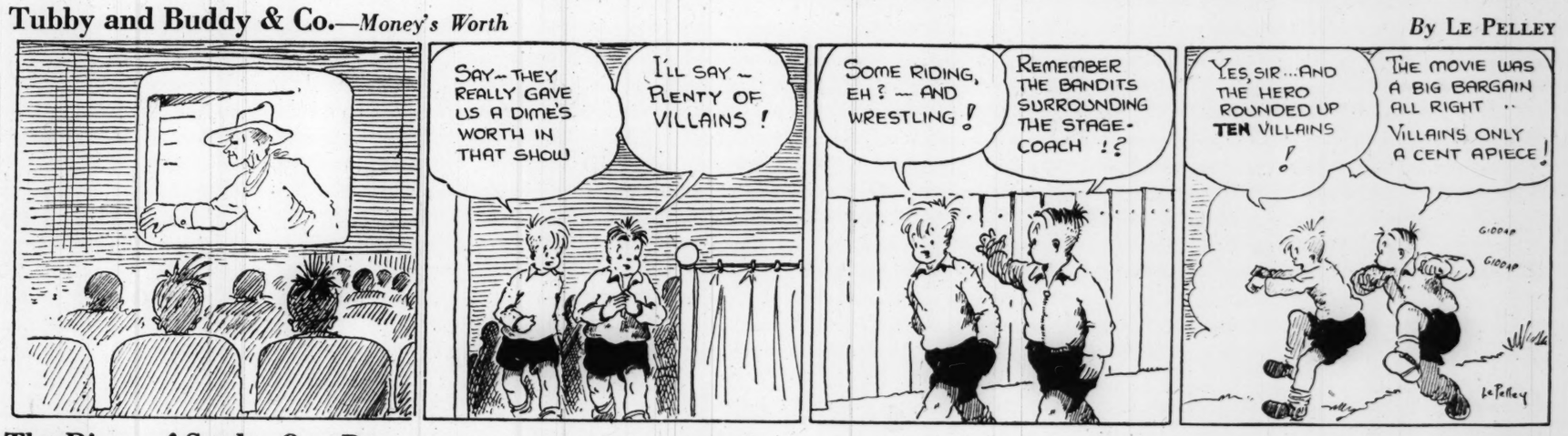
Rainbow tints of an opal are not in the stone itself, says a museum gem curator, who explains that light transmitted through an opal shows its true color to be gray or orange or flatly colorless.

The Adventures of Waddles—*As Others See Us* By The Hagers

MISS LILLY I HAD ASKED TO DINE.
I HOPED THAT I WOULD FAIRLY SHINE.
THEN FALDI RALDI KNOCKED AND CRIED,
"YOUR PORTRAIT I'VE JUST SET INSIDE.
IT'S QUITE IMPRESSIONISTIC. SEE!
THIS IS THE WAY YOU LOOK TO ME."
IF LILLY SEES ME THAT WAY TOO,
MY CHANCES FADE—IN FACT, I'M THROUGH!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Money's Worth*

By Le Pelley


SAY—THEY REALLY GAVE US A DIME'S WORTH IN THAT SHOW
I'LL SAY—PLENTY OF VILLAINS!
SOME RIDING, EH?—AND WRESTLING!
REMEMBER THE BANDITS SURROUNDING THE STAGE-COACH!?
YES, SIR...AND THE HERO ROUNDED UP TEN VILLAINS!
THE MOVIE WAS A BIG BARGAIN ALL RIGHT.. VILLAINS ONLY A CENT APIECE!
GIDDAP
GIDDAP
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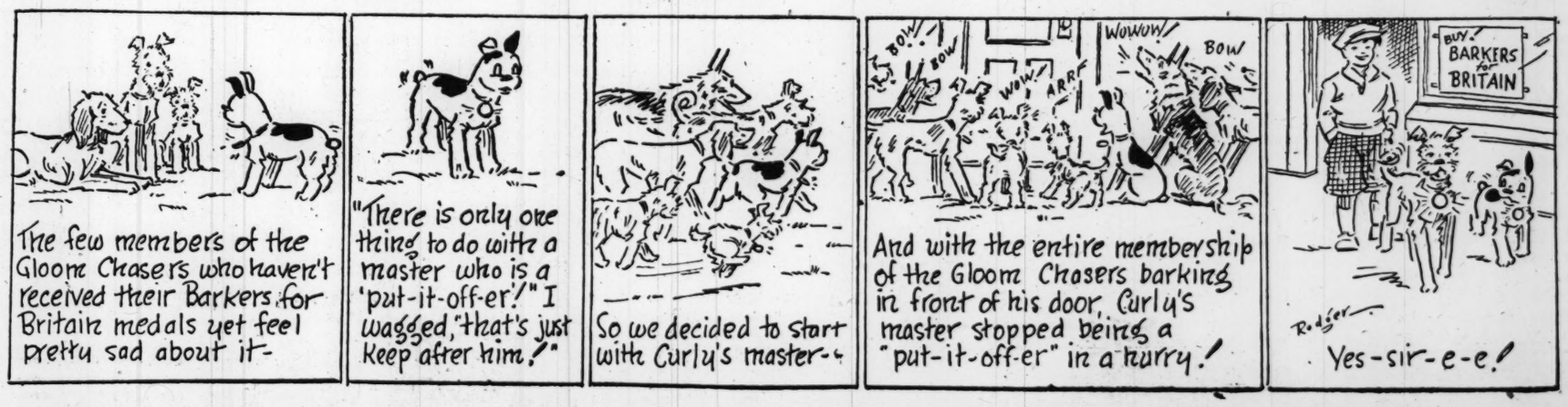
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We Get After the "Put-It-Off-ers"!*

By Rodgers


The few members of the Gloom Chasers who haven't received their Barkers for Britain medals yet feel pretty sad about it-
"There is only one thing to do with a master who is a 'put-it-off-er!'" I wagged, "that's just keep after him!"
So we decided to start with Curly's master-
BOW! BOW! WOW! ARRF WOWOW! BOW
And with the entire membership of the Gloom Chasers barking in front of his door, Curly's master stopped being a "put-it-off-er" in a hurry!
BUY BARKERS for BRITAIN
Rodger
Yes-sir-e-e!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Defense Is Indivisible

"Peace is indivisible." When that statement first gained currency no one quite realized how small the world had become. Hitler had already employed the old formula, "Divide and conquer" against opponents within Germany, but hadn't seized Austria, hadn't forced France and Britain to abandon Czechoslovakia at Munich, hadn't isolated Russia by the coup of August 23, 1939, hadn't torn Poland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Greece, one by one from the ranks of potential opponents.

Today the isolationists of those countries would be much more ready to listen to Maxim Litvinoff's axiom than in 1934. Even many in the United States have awakened enough to concede the utility of the spectacular evidences of Russian-American collaboration which have just piled on top of each other—the announcement of a billion-dollar loan, the Stalin speech, and the appointment of Mr. Litvinoff as Ambassador at Washington.

The loan is a practical measure of President Roosevelt's conviction that the defense of Russia is vital to the defense of the United States, in the terms of the Lend-Lease Act. But dollars will mean little until translated into terms of weapons on the ground.

Stalin's speech indicated that American tanks and planes are actually beginning to arrive in Russia, but they cannot amount to more than a sample. If they are to replace in any effective measure the huge losses of the Russians—and we can lend-lease only a very skeptical ear to Soviet figures on losses—there must be a tremendous quickening of actual shipments. For even $1,000,000,000 worth of supplies may be only a drop in the bucket. At this stage surely the factory front is more feasible for America than any other "second front." And probably more useful.

Mr. Litvinoff's appointment has practical advantages. He knows America, speaks English, and bears no taint of the Russian-German pact of 1939. Indeed he was almost as much of a casualty of that about-face as was Poland, for he was pushed out of the Foreign Office when it was prepared and had been submerged until Hitler attacked Russia and confirmed again Litvinoff's view that there is no peace in divided resistance to warmakers. He comes to Washington as the embodiment of non-isolationism.

Americans do not find closer association with Russia altogether comfortable. Some must shiver a bit at President Roosevelt's message of felicitations to Moscow on the anniversary of the Red revolution. And they will do well to recognize that the moral and ideological cleavages between Americanism and Bolshevism are just as great as ever.

The role of Communist despotism in the "free world" to which Mr. Roosevelt committed America in his splendid speech to delegates of the International Labor Organization, is more than dubious. But until the deeper meaning of the phrase "peace is indivisible" is realized there will have to be some strange bedfellows in the combinations thrown together to stop the principal warmakers.

Early Evening

It is brighter in the shade of the trees than above them, now. The gold of their leaves glows curiously in the graying evening half-light. Some trees are already bare. But others keep their Midas-touched togas wrapped round their shoulders against the cooling nights. As foliage vanishes, many a natural boundary disappears. Lawns run into lawns. Houses gather closer together, their windows aglow with mutual sympathy of early lamplight.

This is a good season. Its promises are not the beguiling ones of Spring, nor the reassuring ones of bounteous Summer. Harvest is past. Fruit of field and tree has been counted and measured. The rains are cold. But the smell of wood smoke in the air, the brightness of shop windows lighted now at five o'clock, people carrying parcels shaped like supper, men coming up over the station bridge as the little train pulls away across the shadowy fields—yes, it is a good season.

There is a cool, clear soberness about it that makes mundane things like putting on the storm windows, or the price of potatoes, fit cosily into a pleasant pattern of quiet, serious, every-day duties.

Not all our harvests go into barns, or to market. For not all our planting was in the fields. We gather in some sheaves with the eye and ear; we savor some fruits only with the mind. In the precious quietude of these early evenings, thought meets thought across dusky distances of time. That sound that floats up from the valley—Matthew Arnold heard it, too, as he walked in the twilight past Rugby Chapel on a November evening long ago:

" . . . hardly a shout
From a few boys late at their play!"

Longer Hours

President Roosevelt at length has warned the American people that, "We must work longer hours to produce the munitions required to defeat Hitler."

Many believe the warning should have come sooner. Yet the first tasks were to see that machines worked longer hours by employing multiple shifts and to see that millions of the unemployed were hired and trained.

This absorption of the unemployed into the working force is still going on and will have a long way yet to go if defense effort has to displace as many peace-time occupations as now seems probable. The United States cannot pride itself that it is devoting all possible energy to war production if hundreds of thousands of hands remain unhired and even untrained.

But the time has arrived when those at work and those with special skills must expect to do extra duty. Many, in fact, have been working ten, twelve, sixteen, or twenty hours of overtime a week. The forty-hour law permits this so long as time and a half is paid above forty hours.

This means that workers on overtime are getting substantial bonuses in their weekly earnings. If the forty-hour limit were lifted and only base pay applied to a longer period, there might be accentuated pressure for higher wage rates. Retention of the forty-hour law, therefore, should mitigate the demands for increased hourly rates and make easier the return to a normal basis after the emergency.

No one should wish to push the hours of work to extremes, where efficiency falls off and total output begins to wane instead of gain.

Yet with all these reservations it is abundantly clear that America can work longer hours than Americans in general have been working. Production can be stepped up and it can be carried far beyond present standards. Surely labor and management are willing; they ask government to show the way. The price of victory is cheaper paid in toil and sweat than in blood and tears.

A Separate War?

Finland has begun to walk a diplomatic tightrope, one end of which the Finns hope to keep tied down securely in Washington though the other end is fastened in Berlin. This fact helps to explain the statement made over the Finnish radio and reported from Helsinki that Finland's war with Russia will be ended as soon as the threat of renewed attack has been removed. This is not, of course, an official reply to Secretary Hull's warning to Finland. But the Finns may hope it will encourage patience in Washington.

It is a statement that must be taken with reserve. It could be interpreted as implying that Russian power must be completely destroyed. In any case, its basis—namely, that Finland is fighting a separate war—is obviously fallacious. Stockholm reports indicate Swedish conviction that Berlin would not permit Finland to make a separate peace with Russia.

There is, nevertheless, a considerable peace sentiment in Finland today. It may be observed that Finnish troops have not made many notable advances in some time. Though Finland might not be permitted to withdraw formally from the war, the Finns could do much to sabotage the war effort both on the home and the military fronts. The radio statement may have the effect of reminding peace-hungry Finns of these facts, help to bring about a relaxation of pressure on the Russian forces, and compel the Nazis to divert their own energies from other points on the Russian battle front. But as a statement of Finnish official intentions, it can be read only as subject to approval from Berlin.

Further progress in the making of cloth out of milk is reported. Perhaps the richer fabrics will be made of cream.

Of course, the inventors of perpetual motion machines had to give up when the indefatigable Fiorello came along.

Our Readers Say—

Peace With Hitler Despite the Nazi Record?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Former Ambassador John T. Cudahy, before the America First rally, presented proposals to bring about world peace which I doubt would meet with success in the light of human history.

Before intelligent men negotiate with anyone, they first inquire into the character of the person or persons with whom they would negotiate.

The record of Hitlerism is written and not contradictable:

1933 — Expropriated property of churches, monasteries, Masons and trade unions.

1934 — The blood purge in Germany. Dollfuss assassinated.

1935—Violated Treaty of Versailles by rearmament.

1936—Marched into Rhineland in violation of solemn treaty obligations.

1939—Tore up Munich Pact by seizing Czechoslovakia. Signed pact with Russia, thereby repudiating avowed anti-Communistic doctrines. Broke non-aggression pact with and invaded Poland.

1940 — Broke non-aggression pact with and invaded Denmark. Invaded Norway. Broke non-aggression pact with and invaded Holland. Broke non-aggression pact with and invaded Belgium.

1941 — Broke pact signed with Russia and doublecrossed its own companion in arms.

This record is not conducive to establishing a feeling of confidence in the integrity and responsibility in those with whom we would have to negotiate.

Irrespective of the technical elements of plans for negotiated peace they boil down to paying blackmail to establish world peace. Blackmail and its handmaiden, ransom, have not proved efficacious as a device in solving problems in any circumstances.

As the appeasement-negotiation group repeatedly avers that the conflict is no concern of the United States and that Naziism has no interest in the Western Hemisphere, I should like to ask, therefore, why is it that we have so much evidence of Nazi attempts to implant their doctrine in South American countries? Time and again it has been stated in the newspapers that there are thousands of organized Nazis in the Argentine and powerful units in Brazil, Chile and Peru. The Central American countries are infested with Nazi agents. What is the purpose of all this?

Furthermore, the surmise that in the event of Hitler's demise, Naziism will disappear, is debatable.

CLARENCE H. LOW

New York

"He That Hath No Sword"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Often we hear quoted Jesus' words, "Put up again thy sword . . . for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword" (Matt. 26:52).

Equally important, however, were his admonitions to his disciples as he spoke to them before going up into the Mount of Olives. Knowing he was soon to leave them he advised them, saying: "He that hath a purse, let him take it, and likewise his scrip: and he that hath no sword, let him sell his garment, and buy one" (Luke 22:36).

Lexington, Mass. B. G.

Edmonton, Alberta

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The citizens of that beautiful northern city of Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, will be bombarding you with letters stating that he who pointed out the mistake in your columns is grievously in error himself.

Edmonton is the capital city of the province of Alberta. Just north of it are some of the finest wheat fields in the world, and from it great planes take off to Great Bear Lake where the mineral which gives rise to radium is mined.

It all came about because I forgot to use one little word of three letters. I should have said, "As a matter of fact, Calgary is not the capital city of the province of Alberta." (Dr.) OSWALD C. J. WITHROW

Toronto

Better Pay for Draftees

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think we should try to partly compensate our draftees for their required additional time of service by a substantial increase in pay, that is, as substantial as possible under existing circumstances. It would seem that an increase of 25 per cent would certainly not be out of order; 50 per cent would be much better. BILL MCNUTT

Emporia, Kan.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

When Hearing Is Vital

The Bookshelf

The Origins of Naziism

If anyone still labors under the delusion that the current war in Europe is just another one of Europe's old imperialistic or economic rivalries, he would be well advised to read Peter Viereck's scholarly dissection of the origins and nature of Naziism, METAPOLITICS (New York: Knopf. $3). The tragedy of the world is that only now, when Hitler's armies are running berserk over a continent and threatening the whole world, is it possible for a man like Mr. Viereck to diagnose the nature of the threat with any chance of the public bothering to notice. If such a book could have been read by millions 10 years ago, or even five years ago, history might have been different.

"Metapolitics" might well have appeared under the title of the first great book about the menace of Hitler Germany. Edgar Mowrer's "Germany Turns the Clock Back." It would have been a less forbidding title than a word such as Metapolitics, which was coined by German nationalists because no existing word in their language or any other European language was capable of expressing the unscientific, unethical, vague, to-be-sensed-by-German-alone-but-not-to-be-understood-rationally-by-anyone type of politics which lie behind Naziism.

* * *

Mr. Viereck has given us the explanation of why Germany today is turning the clock back. And it is an absorbing study. He takes the roots of Naziism back to the Napoleonic period, when the first nationalists of Germany found they had to coin something new to arouse popular support for their "war of liberation." The fact was that the armies of Napoleon had brought so many benefits in their wake that most Germans, particularly of the lower classes, found themselves better off under French rule, tyrannous and violent as it was, than under the former order.

To recruit the middle class to the cause of German nationalism the political leaders of the country subsidized Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, a Prussian schoolteacher with a mystic creed about the German folk being the true entity and the individual nothing. "Father Jahn" organized students in gymnastic societies, forerunner of the Hitler Jugend, taught a passionate hatred of everything foreign and a mystic reverence for all anti-social crudities which could be excused as primitively German, and left behind him a seed which germinated in the universities down through the next century.

"Father Jahn's" pupils were leaders in the 1848 revolutions, and they numbered among their group on the barricades Richard Wagner, pictured by Mr. Viereck as a major link between racial doctrines of "Father Jahn" and the culminating, atavistic, reversion of Germany under the banners of Hitler to the primitive, marauding hordes of Naziism today.

During the first World War the tendency was to blame Germany's rampant militarism on Nietzsche. Mr. Viereck finds some justification for this in part of the great philosopher's career. But Nietzsche, like most of the others whom Naziism regards as spiritual ancestors of Hitler, including Langbehn, George, and Spengler, outlived a period of orgiastic revel in the cult of Germanic tribal mysticism and "returned to the west." Actually Wagner himself in his final period said many things which the Nazis keep very quiet about today. But Wagner founded the Bayreuth circle which included the French renegade Count Gobineau and the English Houston Stewart Chamberlain, two men who directly influenced Hitler; and he celebrated the German pagan cult in his operas.

* * *

The hope Mr. Viereck holds out for the survival of civilization is that just as Nietzsche and Spengler and even Wagner outgrew their worship at the shrine of racism and returned spiritually to the fold of western civilization, so too may the German people, provided, he says, their faith in the Germanic myth is shaken by military defeat.

One fact worthy of notice which Mr. Viereck produces is that Alfred Rosenberg's "Myth of the Twentieth Century," the philosophic textbook of Naziism, was conceived and outlined prior to the Treaty of Versailles. In other words, it was not Versailles which created Naziism, as all Nazis would have it.

This is an extremely important book, notable because it makes it possible for a normal western mind to understand at least partially the disease which has warped the thinking of the German people. This is no easy task because no German has ever been able to explain it intelligently. In fact the very inexplicableness of it is considered an essential of German racialism. But Mr. Viereck does let us get a glimpse of how and why the German nation has turned for a time from western civilization for an orgy in primitive emotionalism and international lawlessness. J. C. H.

The Wide Horizon

The League Lives

By William H. Stringer

NEW YORK

No one can say now that the League ideal of a world association of nations is extinct. No one can say that men and nations are not planning for a postwar world in which justice shall reign and men's standards of living resume their upward march.

No one can deny these aspirations because here, at Columbia University, delegates from thirty-five countries—from their labor organizations, their employer groups and their governments—have met at a conference of the International Labor Organization, conferred for a fortnight, and emerged with definite conclusions about winning the war and maintaining the peace to follow. These nations included the United States, Britain and its Commonwealths, Europe's governments-in-exile, and several in Latin America.

The very fact of the conference, held in the midst of world battle, is testimony to the persistence of the hope for a world association. The League of Nations is dethroned, yet its sturdy offshoot, the International Labor Organization, continues to win world confidence. Its permanent office has beat a strategic retreat from Geneva, yet from Montreal, Canada, its work of educating nations to fairer labor standards persists. Now, as a result of the New York parley, the I. L. O. may move to larger achievement in binding up the world's war wounds.

* * *

The I. L. O. has prepared for its destiny of tomorrow by a history of solid achievement. Never a mere debating society, it has held twenty-five international conferences since 1919, at which delegates from member nations have approved sixty-seven "conventions" or treaties providing for various labor reforms. Once a "convention" is approved at a conference, member nations are bound to submit it to their legislatures, which can adopt or discard it, but must do one or the other. If the country adopts the reform, it must thereafter make annual reports to the I. L. O. telling of its enforcement.

Thanks to the I. L. O., Turkey and twenty-eight other nations are today committed to forbid the work of children below fourteen. Uruguay and thirty-one others will guarantee their workers a weekly day of rest. The United States (which joined in 1935) and three others have declared that sailors at sea shall have an eight-hour day.

There were no "conventions" up for vote this year, not with Poland, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Greece and other members under Nazi domination, not with Britain and its Dominions in a desperate struggle against a tyrant rule that would make all "conventions" mere museum pieces. This year the conference had more immediate objectives, namely: wartime collaboration among employers, employees and governments to defeat totalitarianism, and secondly, postwar reconstruction.

* * *

There were defeatists who said that if the I. L. O. succeeded in holding a parley this year, it would split apart by the centrifugal force of its arguments. And there were cleavages, to be sure. Delegates from countries with socialist governments were sometimes impatient because conference resolutions did not call for greater government controls over industry and labor. But the delegates showed the energy and virility inherent in democracy by calling for the defeat of Naziism.

Most important of all, it was the 1941 session which saw the United States, which shunned the League of Nations, assume a leading role in I. L. O. affairs. It saw President Roosevelt, through his Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, who was conference president, move to make the I. L. O. a vehicle for practical postwar reconstruction. A resolution presented with full Administration backing called for immediate establishment of an I. L. O. committee to prepare an organization program for dispatch of food to war-torn nations, for reopening of trade outlets, rebuilding of industry and re-establishment of labor standards, as soon as the war was over.

By such action, observers felt, the International Labor Organization was moving to become a powerful instrument for implementing those economic provisions of the Atlantic Charter, proclaimed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, which called for "the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security."

To many it has seemed the I. L. O. is ideally suited to its new job, for it is composed not merely of governments, but of spokesmen for employers as well. In short, it's a world union of, by, and for the people!

All on Account of a Sailor

It was the sailor on the bus who started it. As he climbed aboard, he asked: "What's the fare?" This is not necessarily the sign of either a foreigner or a world traveler. Even in Boston there is a 5-cent fare and a 10-cent fare, and only the expert knows which to pay. In this case, the bus driver explained, it was 10.

The sailor planted himself firmly on his sea legs, as the bus lurched around a corner. He settled his little white hat at a more aggressive angle. "Pay 10 cents to ride through such filthy streets as these?" he complained. Here was evidently the climax of a smoldering resentment. He expanded upon it for the benefit of the other passengers, who responded according to their natures—some interested, some amused, and a few embarrassed.

Pulling out a handful of bills and waving them to prove this little scene was not staged because he couldn't afford the ride, he cried in indignation: "I've been in Port Said and Singapore and plenty of other ports with bad names, but this is the dirtiest place I ever saw. I'm going back to my ship where it's decently clean."

One rueful passenger hurried away to sow the seed of protest over the desk of a capable friend who is the manager of a busy establishment on a good corner of the town. A seedling sprang up at once, from the prepared ground of a long-felt discomfort caused by the litter-strewn streets.

Forthwith, her secretary was instructed to call the P. W. D. and ask whether it would be possible to have two rubbish cans furnished for that particular corner. The P. W. D. answered cordially, delighted with the unexpected co-operation, and the two cans were delivered with surprising expedition.

The plan was developing nicely now. On that corner is a small taxi stand, occupied usually by two owner-driven taxis. Having been accorded the concession, the hackmen feel themselves a friendly part of the establishment. Often in snowy weather, one or the other will appear in the lobby, asking if there isn't some shoveling to be done.

These men fitted well into the project. The manager, thorough and resourceful, equipped each of them with a pole tipped by a long spike, that had been prepared at her direction by the engineer of the building. In spearing blowing papers and imprisoning them finally in the splendid new cans, the cabmen now have a year-round pastime.

Let our sailor come to Boston again. We can promise him one clean corner. And we think he would be glad to know that, because of him, a good citizen, who does immediately whatever she finds to do on her own doorstep, has made a private beginning in cleaning up the city. A. W. P.

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